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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Two Nations' Chiefs Hold Talk

MacDonald Praises Roosevelt

Big Macon Makes First Flight

Soviet Bars Britain's Goods

Rome Is Now 2686 Years Old

Perfect School Has No Books

THE momentous parleys at the White House begin. Mr. MacDonald, Prime Minister of Britain, becomes the guest of President Roosevelt and the two fall to their discussions with an informality and personal unity that promises much. While the dollar declines, prices go up, and Republican Congressmen organize an onslaught on the Administration's inflation plans, the two chiefs put their heads together. The Prime Minister says they will discuss why people are suffering, why the trade stream grows shallower, and what is to be done. He declares he finds in President Roosevelt great spiritual power, and that spiritual power is the thing most needed right now—It is needed in the politics of the world.

¶ The United States feels a peculiar cordiality for the British Prime Minister. Four times he has visited America, and like his daughter Isbel, who again accompanies him, he has many personal friends among Americans. But it is his sturdy uprightness as a statesman and his hard contending for the ideals of righteous government that have endeared him to the masses. Viewed from across the Atlantic, he has again and again seemed like the mouthpiece of a higher world destiny. He is known by his accomplishments at London, Paris, Geneva and Lausanne. America expects much now—It expects that he and the President shall find the avenue to a nobler day for humanity.

¶ The navy dirigible Macon, sister ship of the Akron, spends its first 12 hours in the air with complete success. The airship, the world's largest, her eight 560 horsepower engines driving her 785 feet of length, soars in the vicinity of Akron, Ohio, and over Lake Erie. Commander Alden H. Dresel thus commends the new craft: "She handles well." Rear Admiral George Day is pleased. The tests include six flights of about 84 hours. They will determine power, speed and endurance of the $2,450,000 craft. Then the broader test will begin—Can the Macon lift the dirigible back again into public confidence?

¶ Soviet Russia retaliates against the British embargo on Russian imports. A decree prohibits the giving of any orders by Russia to Britain, forbids the chartering of any vessels flying the British flag, and makes restrictive rules for British goods now in transit to Russia. British ships entering Russian ports will be charged higher rates. This 100 per cent embargo is to last as long as Britain's 80 per cent one. Meanwhile an appeal for clemency for Thornton and MacDonald, sentenced British engineers, is made and it is believed Russia would be very glad to get rid of them—In short, Moscow would like to wash its hands, but it must save its face.

¶ All Italy joins in impressively celebrating the 2686th anniversary of Rome. As usual, the day is distinguished by inaugurating a large number of public works in many towns and districts. Rome itself takes up completion of the new Imperial Road, connecting the Piazza Venezia with the Coliseum and running through the old imperial forum. Visiting Fascists are received and the declaration made that Italy, Germany and England are the pillars of Fascism. Premier Mussolini unveils statues of Emperors Augustus, Trajan and Nerva—He wishes Rome 2686 more happy returns of the day.

¶ America's departure from gold is still rocking sterling exchange and flooding the Bank of England with unwanted bullion. France's declaration that it will keep the franc on gold doesn't halt the British hoarder in his stampede to sell. Announcement of the vast yellow metal stores in Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels does not stop the flow toward London. British commodity prices have not risen in sympathy with those in America, sterling having gone up in terms of the dollar. London is learning how it feels to be on the other end—What New York felt when Britain went off gold.

¶ Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University pictures the perfect schoolhouse of the future. It will resemble a well-furnished home, with rooms for studios and workshops, and will accommodate not more than 200, since that is the limit of persons associated together who can really know each other. All teachers must be married and have children of their own. Textbooks, called "ancient instruments of torture," will be unknown. No familiar paraphernalia of the schoolroom will be seen, and outdoors will be orchards, gardens and greenhouses. One thing Dr. Dewey does not explain—After such a relaxed week, how would the pupils relax on Saturday?

Steps To Unity In Transport Found On Close Examination To Be Nearing Definite Goal

Talk of Reorganization and Coördination of Past 20 Years Appears to Be Emerging From Maze of Technicalities and Indecision

All Aboard, America—*Last of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With growing vigor in recent months a number of public men have insisted that America's manifold transportation facilities should be woven into one coördinated system, each supplementing instead of combating the other and each serving in its logical area.

Talk of reorganization and coördination in the transport field has been current for years, and some may suppose the situation still to be almost as chaotic as ever. Yet when the recommendations which have been made by responsible public or semipublic authorities are marshaled, it is surprising what a complete picture they give of transportation as it is believed it should be in the United States.

The pattern, at least in broad outlines, is already on the loom. It remains to untangle some snarls in the yarn and to fill in the details of the fabric—in other words, to do the actual weaving. And this, of course, is no mean task.

Most commentators begin with the railroads, for, as President Roosevelt said in his preëlection speech at Salt Lake City, "the railroad mesh is the warp on which our economic web is largely fashioned."

He also said there:

"The individual railroads should be regarded as parts of a national transportation service. . . . It is necessary that each rail service should fit into and be coördinated with other rail services and with other forms of transportation."

And he spoke of a national policy or national planning of transportation to that end.

Lately the nation has awaited eagerly the details of an administration bill intended to accomplish a degree of this unification in transport control. The chief immediate feature of this measure is understood to be the appointment of a federal railroad coördinator who will work in close touch with the Interstate Commerce Commission and who will have regional assistant coördinators.

This man, if he follows the model of Mr. Harry G. Taylor recently installed under that title by action of the western railroads, will be not a dictator but a persuader in the interests of coöperation. Mr. Taylor,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Russia Answers British Embargo By Complete Ban

Moves Follow Demand of England for Release of Two Engineers

MOSCOW, April 22 (AP)—Soviet Russia, striking back today at Great Britain, ordered a complete embargo on British goods and drastic measures against the shipping of the "mistress of the seas."

The Soviet Government's degrees will become effective Wednesday, if Britain goes through with its plan to invoke an 80 per cent embargo on Russian goods on that date.

The decrees will remain in effect, it was announced, as long as the British restrictive measures may continue.

Foreign circles here had earlier expressed expectations that the two British engineers, whose imprisonment on charges of sabotage and espionage started the trade war, would be released and deported within a week. A formal petition asking that the prison sentences be canceled or commuted to deportation, presented by their Russian attorneys, was before the Soviet Central Executive Committee today.

It was considered likely that if the men, William H. MacDonald and L. C. Thornton, are released, England will call off its embargo, thus ending the trade controversy.

It was learned that Russia's retaliatory measures, made public today, were agreed upon last Thursday by the Council of Peoples' Commissars and the Commissariats of Foreign Trade and Water Transport.

The decrees prohibit any purchases in England or the chartering of cargo vessels flying the British flag. They also impose restrictions on British goods in transport through Russia, reduce to a minimum the use of English ports and levy increased duties on British ships entering Soviet ports.

Cuba Glad Welles Becomes Ambassador

HAVANA, April 22 (AP)—Diplomatic approval for Mr Sumner Welles, who will succeed Harry F. Guggenheim as the United States Ambassador to Cuba, was asked of the Cuban State Department yesterday and was granted immediately.

Mr. Welles only recently was appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

The shift of the Maryland man from Washington to Havana indicated the importance President Roosevelt attaches to the Cuban post, especially during the present political situation in the island republic.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 22 (By U. P.)—The nomination of Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, as the new American Ambassador to Cuba was received with general satisfaction in government and oppositionist circles today. The Government promptly declared Welles persona grata when his name was brought up for the most important diplomatic post here. Opponents of President Gerardo Machado were reported to be generally satisfied over the appointment because of the fact that Welles is not identified with big financial or industrial interests and is thoroughly familiar with the Cuban situation.

Jerusalem Talks to London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Telephone communication between Palestine and London has been established. It will soon be possible to speak to New York and Cape Town, also.

Los Angeles Man Gets Good Meals At 30 Cents a Day

Reporter Shops Around to Find Minimum for Three Meals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — The 25-cent dinner seems in the way of having risen to higher estate. Once frowned upon by epicures, it has since established itself in favor with the man on the street.

In the niche it formerly occupied, are to be found meals that will fit any purse, although, possibly, not every palate. Only the man who finds himself temporarily without a coin or two fails to find a welcome at any public table; but, if diligent, even he can find a handout somewhere.

All this casual information was assembled because someone wanted to know the lowest cost of food for transients obliged to eat in public restaurants. "Go out into the street and see how little money you would need for three meals a day," was the order. So the survey was made, and while inspections did not always involve actual experiment with chile beans, mulligan, and beef pie, they were nevertheless thorough.

Anyhow, it was discovered that anyone spending more than 30 cents a day for three meals may be indulging in wasteful extravagance. For one can breakfast, lunch, and dine on good wholesome food for that amount in a number of Main Street restaurants in Los Angeles.

Starting the day with breakfast, he can have two fresh eggs (the menu emphasizes the "fresh"), any style, and toast, for 5 cents. With this order the proprietor gives him a large bowl of oatmeal mush. A hot beverage is 3 cents a cup—water is free.

Another advertises to break the night's fast definitely with: "Hot do-nuts, 1 cents each; beverages, 3 cents a cup."

If in the same neighborhood when the sun wheels lunchtime around, he can buy a noon snack of broiled rib steak and fried onions, salad, vegetable, a bowl of soup, and buttermilk—all for 10 cents.

The evening hour bargain a block or so away brings forth a menu of vegetable soup, salad, bread and butter, a hot beverage, and any one of the following entrees: Boiled beef and vegetables, minced ham and eggs, Spanish omelette, cheese omelette, corned beef and cabbage, roast beef and dressing, braised sirloin tips. After this comes dessert. Total charge—15 cents.

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Will slowing down the movie industry mean better pictures? Read the editorial "Rationalize the Screen?"

Today's article in "Our Living Language" series contains some helpful points for the student of words. Progress in Education page.

More dessert for the book lover in Bookman's Holiday on the Book page.

Your Norwegian friend who is studying English will be helped in his efforts by the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

The week's news is summarized graphically on the news map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page and the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page. Look, also, for Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and Rime-O-Grams.

Patronage 'Grab' In Aid to States Found by Critics

House Cancels Civil Service Rule in Selection of Administrators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—The House today sent back to the Senate for its approval an unemployment relief bill which critics say was amended just enough to give some job-seeking Democrats a slice in the relief pie intended originally only for the unemployed.

The partisan maneuver occurred yesterday just before the House gave its parting approval by an overwhelming vote of 331-42 to the $500,000,000 Wagner-Lewis bill to aid states in taking care of their destitute. The Senate passed the bill three weeks ago in slightly different form, but is expected to concur in House changes.

Democratic searchers for patronage scraps scented some unexplored possibilities in the unemployment bill and promptly pursued the same tactics by which the farm relief measure was made to yield jobs for the insistent horde of would-be office-holders. They did it by the simple expedient of moving to strike out the clause requiring that all persons employed to administer the act be hired from the civil service lists. The motion was carried by a vote of 215 to 161.

Although only $350,000 is provided for administration machinery and relatively few jobs will be available, Democrats voted almost solidly for the change, such is the pressure on everyone in public office here for more jobs.

A few from the majority side protested against the "job grab" in a bill. Representative T. Allen Goldsborough (D.) of Maryland pointed out that the civil service clause had been written into the measure for the specific purpose of keeping the measure free from the scent of politics.

Representative Robert Luce (R.) of Massachusetts led a fight to change the bill so that all funds should be loaned to the states instead of donated outright, but was defeated overwhelmingly on two tests. He argued that such direct gifts to the states would reduce their independence and self-reliance.

Democrats countered with assertions that the loan method had been tried and proved unable to meet the situation and that it would be ridiculous to return to that system.

Austrians Happy, Though Poor, For Wants Are Small

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Happiness is not measured by pay checks here. Government statistics just published show Austria as a land of wage earners and little shop keepers, artisans and peasants who have to live on $24 a family monthly—or less.

Austrian folk know how to be happy, however. Their grand mountains and beautiful woods are free; eggs, bologna and bread are cheap; singing costs nothing, and comradeship is not bought with money; so during a large part of the year the forests and gorges, the mountains and lake-jeweled valleys of Austria are filled on holidays with happy folk who with their tents upon their backs seek contentment where it is most easily found.

There were only 14 persons in Austria with an annual income of 500,000 schillings, or $70,000, the year before last; and now the number is said to be reduced to six. "Hundred thousand a year men" do not exist.

Only 520,000 people out of a population of 7,000,000 pay income tax, according to the latest statistics. The average income for those rich enough to be assessed is $400 a year. The average sum paid as income tax is $11. Only 10,000 persons receive as much as $3000 annually.

Strike Situation In Peabody Quieter

PEABODY, Mass., April 22 (AP)—The leather strike situation was quieter here today after a disturbance last night in which five men and a woman were arrested after strikers and sympathizers had stoned six automobiles bearing workers from the R. E. Cox Company to their homes.

Although Police Chief Edward P. Pierce said today he hoped for the assistance of the state police, Capt. James P. Mahoney at Boston said he had received no orders to dispatch men here. Captain Mahoney explained that the law specifically prohibited use of state police in strike areas except at the explicit direction of the Governor.

The strike, which has been in progress for several weeks, centers on the demand of the National Shoe and Leather Workers' Association for recognition. It is having a direct repercussion on the city finances, since the city owns its own water and electric plants and the closing of the factories has cut off their normal consumption with consequent reduction in revenue.

New Soviet Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—Indication of Soviet Russia's intention to develop trade in the Far East is contained in a recent dispatch from Khabarovsk, which states that a regular service of vessels between China and Japan has been established. Five steamers will make round trips on these routes, three times a month. They are the Lozovsky, the Volkhovstroy, the Krasany Oktiabr, the Dvina and the Konda.

Roosevelt and MacDonald Chart Course Of Coöperation for Economic Revival; Republicans in Senate to Fight Inflation

First United Opposition to Roosevelt Policy Makes Its Stand

Sound Money Men Explain Position

Declare Plan Giving Power to Debase Dollar Threat to Any Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—Under the shadow of an approaching international conference, America is in for a full-fledged, preliminary debate in the Senate covering the whole gamut of profound and vital monetary problems.

This development came suddenly in the course of discussion on Mr. Roosevelt's controlled inflation bill, when spokesmen for the Senate and House Republicans unloosed a bitter attack on the plan designed to increase the money in circulation.

The Republican attack means that the debate will be no perfunctory affair, but that all the arguments for and against the sweeping proposal will be presented so that listening Senators and the nation at large will have the opportunity of judging the merits of the plan. The backers of the Republican fight are among the best debaters in Congress. They enter the fray with the expectation of eventual defeat, but with the determination to make their argument heard.

The section of the proposal giving the President authority to decrease the gold content of the dollar up to a limit of 50 per cent only managed to scrape through the Banking and Currency Committee yesterday by a tie vote.

Opposed by Supporters

Arraigned against it were some of Mr. Roosevelt's strongest supporters, including the Democratic chairman of the committee, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, and Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia. Before the contest is over in the next three or four days, the average man in the street will probably have had one of the best opportunities in a lifetime to become familiar with arguments as to the gold content of the dollar, the part the Reserve System plays in maintaining standards of living, the "quantity theory of money" and such like erudite matters usually relegated to the interior of college textbooks.

The Senate met at an early hour today to clear away pending amendments to the farm relief bill, in order to make the currency inflation scheme the unfinished business.

The background of the debate was the arrival of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, a reversal of stock market trends, a revival of the dollar on foreign markets, and a decision of the governors of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks to embark on an expanded open market policy in order to coöperate with the White House controlled inflation plan.

Open Market Operations

This latter decision is an event of first-rate importance of itself, for it means that the purposes of Section 1 of the inflation plan will be anticipated. Section 1 calls for open market operations in Government bonds by the Reserve Banks up to a maximum of $3,000,000,000.

This is a return to the Hoover-Mills policy under which the Reserve System for consecutive weeks sought to free credit by purchase of about $100,000,000 of government bonds weekly. The effort was fruitless at that time because of continued bank failures which neutralized its efforts. Such failures are now nearly eliminated and the new open market transactions will be watched with deepest interest.

The Republican attack on the Roosevelt inflation scheme, signed by Senators David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York and Representative Robert Luce, of Massachusetts, was couched in sharp language, and had the approval of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, who has come to the capital to lend assistance to the fight. With the qualified exception of Section 1, providing for open market transactions, the plan was called unsound, and ruin was pictured as its result. This four-man statement formed a center for senatorial debate all day.

Still With Farm Measure

On the Democratic side, the proposal was pressed eagerly, and at the personal intervention of Mr. Roosevelt the attempt to make the inflation proposal an independent bill rather than an amendment to the farm relief bill, was negatived. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, had agreed to the change until he received word from the White House that the two should remain joined.

The prospect today was that the final vote would be held about the middle of next week. Senator Robinson threatened to apply cloture in answer to a threat by Senator Reed of a filibuster. Further explanation by Senator Reed, however, indicated that a filibuster was not intended.

An unexpected complication occurred when Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a call to his followers "to begin the fight immediately for wage increases" to offset "the delirious effect of currency inflation upon the social and economic life of the working people."

Envoys of Good Will

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

WAVING ENGLAND'S GREETINGS TO AMERICA

RAMSAY MacDONALD and MISS ISHBEL MacDONALD Standing on Deck of Berengaria at New York on Way to Washington.

France Declares Intent to Remain On Basis of Gold

Finance Minister Hopes All Nations Will Return to It Soon

PARIS, April 22 (AP)—France declared today for maintenance of the gold standard.

After the first Cabinet meeting to consider the present monetary situation, M. Georges Bonnet, Finance Minister, said the Government hopes "all countries will return to gold as soon as possible."

"All experts have unceasingly proclaimed that monetary instability is one of the primary causes of the crisis," M. Bonnet said at the conclusion of the Cabinet session.

"One of the principal objects of the world economic conference has been to remedy that. Consequently France's position is clear and she hopes that all countries will return to the gold standard as soon as possible. I do not need to add that there can be no question for a single instant of our renouncing it."

Government commercial experts, it was learned, believe that the dollar will approach par and consider it unnecessary at present to impose an exchange tax or tariff measures against a possible "invasion" of American goods.

Chicago Raising Fund To Pay Off Teachers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 22—The thousands of unpaid city employees here have been given the encouraging news that their long-due ship is nearing harbor, bearing something like two months' back pay.

The two months' pay, covering last November and December, is expected to be distributed to the 16,000 corporate employees in the next fortnight, if all goes well, and meanwhile, two weeks of it is on the way now. Funds are being raised through the subscription sale of 1932 tax warrants by a special committee headed by Mr. Charles S. Dewey, business man and civic leader.

Mr. Dewey's committee reported yesterday that subscriptions of $8,000,000 had been obtained to the tax warrant issue, and that the money was being called in immediately. It is to be paid to the employees, it was said, as fast as it is collected. County employees, according to plans, will also share in the distribution of about $900,000, which will allow about a month's back pay each. A separate committee is raising money in a similar fashion for school teachers' pay.

Labrador Gold Vein Assays $2000 to Ton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 22—Assay of ore received from Labrador by Mr. W. J. Walsh, Minister of Mines, gives sensational results. Samples were received from Capt. D. S. Bondurant, who acquired title to an area in Labrador which he had prospected by air.

The government analyst finds his sample of blue quartz assays 104 ounces to the ton, or about $2000. The Minister immediately advised Captain Bondurant of the result, requesting him to confirm the locality where the samples were taken, which Captain Bondurant is doing. He says the samples were brought out by Indians in his employ.

The Minister states that several prospecting companies will proceed to the gold area as soon as the lakes are free of ice and that he will visit the locality himself in July.

Gold Flood Rolls In on London As Dollar Sells Off

Holders Sell as European Currencies Sag in Terms of the Pound

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 22—The United States' departure from the gold standard is still rocking sterling exchange and flooding Threadneedle Street with unwanted bullion.

The tendency so far has been broadly for foreign currencies to depreciate in terms of the pound and for gold-holders to sell. In vain, so far as British speculators are concerned, has been the Bank of France declaration of its unaltered determination to keep the franc on gold. Even publication of the vastness of reserves of the precious metal in the vaults of Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels has not stopped the gold flow toward London.

The downward movement of the franc, the drop in the London valuation of the Dutch guilder, weakness in Belgian currency and heavy selling of South African and other gold shares on the London Stock Exchange all testify in a similar direction.

British commodity prices have not risen in sympathy with those in the United States, but this was explained as merely because sterling, the medium in which such rates are expressed, has gone up instead, in terms of the dollar.

The question that is being asked increasingly is, what is to become of the gold clause common in United States contracts? The British view here generally agrees with that of Germany in thinking that while the gold clause may be legally sustainable, its enforcement, where overseas commitments and, especially, war debts are concerned, is likely to become impracticable.

This is particularly expected, should the cause be abrogated in United States home contracts. This point is regarded here as important, since it affects London quotations of American securities.

London banks are being inundated, meanwhile, with inquiries as to whether particular bonds will be paid in paper dollars, or whether a premium corresponding to the exchange depreciation will be available.

Market Is Again Up On Resumed Buying

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Stocks pushed upward in a fresh outburst of buying today.

Led by metal and rail issues, the market resumed its advance in a whirl of activity that swiftly converted early losses of $1 to $2 into gains of larger proportions, and the overburdened ticker tape fell several minutes behind.

Fluctuations of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies were relatively narrow. Leading commodities stiffened as stocks rallied. Cotton at New York more than recovered opening losses of around $1 a bale, while wheat, by noon, was up about a cent a bushel.

Macon's Builders Elated By Success of Flight

AKRON, Ohio, April 22 (AP)—The Macon, her performance pronounced by her builders "better than we could have hoped for," rested again in the airdock where she and her predecessor, the wrecked Akron, were built.

Now a veteran of 13 hours in northern Ohio skies, the silvery airship that almost duplicates her lost sistership, probably will receive her second test tomorrow if weather conditions are favorable.

British Prime Minister Starts Series of Talks at Washington

Main Powers Told Of Monetary Policy

Hull Says Move Aims at Better World Prices, Not Bargaining Weapon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—The MacDonald-Roosevelt conversations, which began in such warm informality last night, broadened today into real business. Canceling the British Prime Minister's scheduled courtesy calls which were to have occupied the entire forenoon, a White House conference of the two chief statesmen and their leading experts began at 11 o'clock.

Meanwhile, the Department of State was appealing directly to the four chief European governments: London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, to join in a coöperative movement to raise world prices. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, explained to these governments through the American embassies that an elevation of prices was the sole motive of the United States' monetary legislation, and that no vestige of strategem was contemplated in the current negotiations.

It is identical information which Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers must now be communicating to Mr. MacDonald and his experts, so the State Department cablegram is an important key to the opening of the negotiations.

Interpretation of Policy

Mr. Hull wished the following interpretation and appeal brought to the attention of Britain, France, Germany and Italy:

"It is important that our monetary action be understood not as a step in international contest or conflict, and not as a move to get a weapon in the scheduled international conversations. It was a measure required by circumstances and designed to enable us in this country to work out an improvement in prices which was essential.

"It may be hoped that other countries, by taking suitable monetary measures, will assist in producing the desired price improvement. The ultimate aim is to create a price condition under which the world can again be prosperous, and not to seek any special American advantage."

(Signed) Cordell Hull.

On the British side at the conference were the Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay; Sir Robert Vansittart, permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office; Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, economic adviser to the British Government and one of the chief negotiators of the Lausanne agreements; and Mr. Charles Howard-Smith, head of the League of Nations division in the British Foreign Office and hence a political expert.

With President Roosevelt were Mr. Hull, Dr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department, and Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The precise position of war debts in the present discussions was clarified somewhat by Mr. Hull at the State Department before the White House meeting opened. Commenting on Mr. MacDonald's statement that war debts were one feature of the landscape which is to be surveyed, Mr. Hull agreed entirely that they are a phase—in his view a minor phase—in the world economic problem. They were not a major cause of the depression, he averred, and cannot be a major remedy.

Welcomed Into Family

The British Prime Minister had not been in Washington 10 minutes yesterday before the atmosphere of warm informality which is to characterize the talks was fully established. At the Union Station all was formality with the full staff of the British Embassy drawn up stiffly to greet their chief. And there were no light touches as the party got into their shining limousines.

But at the White House the Roosevelt mood was instantly established. There, beneath the white portico, stood the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and their daughter, Mrs. Anna Dall. The family police dog, Major, tugged at his leash in Mrs. Dall's hand, and little black Meggie, the Scottie, came scampering from the house just in the nick of time to greet her distinguished countryfolk.

The party, including the British Embassy people, were all swept into the White House for a cup of tea. Shortly afterward, at President Roosevelt's request, Mr. MacDonald sat and stood at the Chief Executive's desk and talked freely with the world press. Then he went back to the White House proper and the members of the family had an informal little dinner. Afterward President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald drew up chairs before a snug fireplace, and the negotiations had begun.

Mr. MacDonald begged the correspondents not to put his remarks into inverted commas, because he didn't intend, in his innocence, to say anything worth quoting. A loose or ill-considered word from one in his position, he reminded them, might be tragic. Yet he was sure the world must know the pur-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Amelia Earhart Stresses Pacific Use of Airplanes

Praises Mrs. Roosevelt at D. A. R. Congress for Aid to Flying

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 21—Declaring that she does not "see eye to eye" with all their policies, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam told the Forty-second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution today she felt "that no organization should advocate armament unless they themselves are willing to bear arms."

Her belief in equality of men and women has led her to the conclusion that women should be drafted for war as well as men, "if such a thing should occur," Mrs. Putnam said.

"I feel that such would be as patriotic a method as any, because by such means war might be ended," the woman flier declared. She urged the women to think of the airplane not as a means of defense but as an important factor in the development of peace-time commerce.

Mrs. Putnam praised Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's love of flying, saying that her example in using air transport has done much to aid its development. The creation of a transportation board, with aviation included as an integral part of the nation's transportation system, she described as one of the most progressive steps of the new régime.

The congress voted today to uphold its national officers in their decision that the D. A. R. should no longer participate in the Woman's Patriotic Conference on National Defense. Heated discussion followed the introduction of the resolution which Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, member of the Resolutions Committee, explained, would allow the D. A. R. to coöperate with but not pay dues to nor affiliate with the conference.

"Whatever resolutions we pass for national defense or anything else have far more weight with congressmen than stereotyped resolutions passed by a composite body," Mrs. Buel declared. She added that the society's national defense program is in no sense impaired by withdrawal from the patriotic conference. Opposition to the resolution was led by Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, former president-general.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the women last night that one question which the good citizenship must face is the consideration of how industry can be so remade as to bring about a more equitable flow of wages, goods and purchasing power.

"Out of the welfare of the wage earner comes prosperity to the community," Miss Perkins declared. She estimated that there are between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 persons in this country who cannot buy the necessities of life. She pointed out to the women that 50 years ago most of them could not have left their homes long enough to attend a D. A. R. convention. Now, she said, with so many buttons to push, cans to open and ready-made clothes available, women have more time.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be presented with a certificate of membership in the D. A. R. when she receives the 3000 delegates at the White House this afternoon. The society has traced Mrs. Roosevelt's lineage and found she is eligible to membership through six Revolutionary ancestors.

National officers elected last night were: Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel and Mrs. James T. Morris, honorary vice-presidents-general; and Mrs. John Carroll Coulter, South Carolina; Mrs. James F. Trottman, Wisconsin; Mrs. Howard Bailey, Missouri; Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick, Kansas; Mrs. Lue R. Spencer, Nebraska, and Mrs. Victor L. Warren of Maine, vice-presidents-general.

The congress will be concluded tonight with the annual banquet, at which Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts is scheduled to be toastmistress.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Boston Legion Post Hit for 'Cut' Stand

Efforts to censure the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion in Boston as the result of the post's policy favoring President Roosevelt's program of curtailing veterans' appropriations have been started by the Massachusetts Department of the Legion.

The state executive committee of the organization has arranged for a hearing on May 24, when officials of the Crosscup-Pishon Post will be permitted to answer to charges which if proved would result in suspension or revocation of the post's charter.

The action was taken at the insistence of Mr. James P. Rose, commander of the state department, whose speech in Fitchburg some time ago against the President's economy program affecting veteran appropriations was criticized by Crosscup-Pishon members. Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, post commander, declined to comment on the department's action until "I find out what we are supposed to be guilty of."

Representative Firms Hire 147,104 Workers

The 1091 representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts reporting monthly to the State Department of Labor and Industries, employed 147,104 wage earners in March, it is shown in the latest report of that department, just issued. These firms employ about 40 per cent of the total number of wage earners working in this State.

More wage earners are employed in the shoe factories of the State than in any other one industry, the report showing 20,005 employed in March. The cotton mills used 17,360 and the woolen and worsted mills 10,748. Tanneries used 4693. Bread and bakery shops employed 3879.

Shoe Workers to Return

ATHOL, Mass., April 22 (AP)—Agreement between 700 striking union workers and officials of the Ansin Shoe Company and the Anwelt Shoe Company will send the employees back to work Monday. All disputes will be subject to arbitration. The companies will continue operations as open shops.

Sun Over Boston Vast Power House, Chemist Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22—Sunlight on the city of Boston, Mass, offers a potential source of light and energy sufficient to supply all the needs of the United States, acording to Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, president of the American Chemical Society.

Expressing his theory at a meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society last night, Dr. Lamb asserted that if the energy could be efficiently extracted from the sunlight which falls on Boston during a summer day, all gasoline, coal, oil and water plants now used to supply the United States with power could be closed.

The possibilities of harnessing sunlight and atomic energy have been brought within the realm of practical utility within a few years through recent developments in natural science, Dr. Lamb continued. Methods of tapping natural sources of energy by windmills, tidal mills, and by bringing cold water at the bottom of the ocean in contact with warmer levels on the surface offer little hope for anything practical, he said.

Dr. Lamb described three methods of obtaining power from the sun or from atoms which, he said, would be practical in the near future.

One method would be to run a jelly-like solution of chlorophyl—the green coloring matter of plants—over a thin plate beneath the sun's rays and to obtain power either by electrical or chemical reaction. In plants, Dr. Lamb said, this chlorophyl extracts from 50 to 60 per cent of the sun's energy.

Boston to Play Host To Leading Hotel Men

Leading hotel men in the East, Canada and the South will attend the ninth annual New England Hotel Exposition, which is to be held next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at the Hotel Statler. The show will represent more than $1,000,000 in rare hotel furnishings, "from the penthouse to the kitchen."

Many new and unique accessories, labor-saving devices, beverage equipment, colorful and modern, new heating and cooking inventions will be on display. Practical displays of cooking by several Boston hotel chefs will also be made. The chefs will cook on the regular banquet kitchen ranges in full view of the audience. A lecturer will describe their work.

The New England Hotel Women's Relief Association, composed of wives and daughters of hotel men, will operate a restaurant in the Georgian Room of the Statler during the week of the show. They will serve as waitresses, hostesses and prepare many of the dishes served.

Architects Planning For Sale of Handicraft

Help for the unemployed members of their profession is the reason behind the preparation of the Architects Shop at 19 Bromfield Street in Boston. The movement, sponsored by the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, Inc., is for the purpose of raising funds by the sale of handicraft of architects and their families.

When the shop opens on April 27 it is expected by those in charge that it will be an exhibition of the versatility of the members of the craft as well as a display of salable goods. The quality and artistry of goods already received at 19 Bromfield Street promises a successful and artistic exhibit.

Freshman Housing Proves Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 22—A new plan for freshman housing, inaugurated last fall at Mount Holyoke College at the proposal of Miss Mary Ashby Cheek, dean of residence, has proved sufficiently successful to merit retrial and expansion during the year 1933-34, according to an administration announcement made public here this week.

In the fall of last year, two new methods of freshman housing were tried out. South Mandelle Hall, one of the units of a large two-unit dormitory, was given over entirely to 67 freshmen. The only other students living in this unit were four seniors among whom was the senior house chairman. In two other large residences, freshmen were in the majority. The rest of the freshmen were distributed among the other houses.

Observers agreed that the results of housing freshmen in predominating numbers in mixed houses have not been satisfactory and the plan was abandoned. But the South Mandelle experiment, which has proved satisfactory, will be expanded to include a second large residence. While some freshmen favor the new system, others decry the lessened contact with upperclassmen. Outside observers are of the opinion that the experiment has resulted in the development of resourcefulness.

Friendship Tourists Visit Boston Harbor

Boston Harbor was the objective today of the Boston Friendship Tours, a series of half holiday sightseeing trips under auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, in which about 100 participated. An elaborate program was prepared by Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who gave one of several talks to the group, on "Boston's Sea Borne Commerce."

Starting from the Army Base, South Boston, on the federal steamer G. B. Loring, the group cruised down the harbor, skirting the many islands, while Mr. Patrick J. Connelly, president of the Dorchester Board of Trade, and author of "Islands of Boston Harbor" reviewed the romantic history of the islands since Pilgrim days. Returning to the Army Base, the party was taken to Commonwealth Pier for a talk by Capt. Byron McCandless, of the Boston branch of the United States Hydrographic Service.

Inspection of the White Star Line motorship Georgic which called at Commonwealth Pier for a brief stay, en route to Liverpool, and a "shore dinner" at a restaurant on the pier, concluded the tour.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight, probably with frost; moderate northwest or north winds; minimum temperature tonight near 32.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler on coast tonight.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; heavy frost tonight; slowly rising temperature in northwest portion on Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight, with light to heavy frosts.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north or northwest winds, possibly strong at times over extreme south portion, and partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	46	Montreal	28	62
Bismarck	26	54	Nantucket	44	52
Boston	44	60	New Orleans	68	78
Buffalo	32	52	New York	44	58
Calgary	36	50	Norfolk, Va.	54	54
Charleston	52	58	North Platte	46	48
Chicago	40	50	Philadelphia	46	64
Cincinnati	42	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	74
Denver	32	32	Pittsburgh	38	66
Eastport, Me.	36	56	Portland, Me.	42	60
Hatteras	58	62	Raleigh	48	50
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. April 21	72		St. Louis	48	64
Helena, Mont.	34	62	St. Paul	34	58
Huron, S. D.	40	66	Salt Lake City	42	56
Jacksonville	58	60	San Francisco	48	56
Kansas City	52	56	SantaFe, N.M.	30	48
Key West	78	86	Seattle	48	72
Los Angeles	52	68	Tampa	62	80
Memphis	54	72	Washington	44	60
Miami, Fla.	72	82	Wichita, Kan.	50	70
			Williston, N.D.	36	54

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 22.
B—Maximum April 21.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:50 p. m., Sunday 10:18 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:02 p. m.

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Roosevelt Opens Economic Talks With MacDonald

(Continued from Page 1)

pose of the conversations. The President and the Premier were to try with other nations to find some solution for the most extraordinary and very tragic breakdown of the world's economic mechanism.

The two were to try to get American farmers—to whose hard-working and exemplary character Mr. MacDonald paid tribute—and the British skilled mechanics, whom the Scots leader knew and loved so well, at work again.

This problem, he insisted, was not a national problem, though nations could do a good deal to alleviate it. All nations had to get it into their heads that no nation can solve the problem for itself. Nations had got to lay their heads together as friendly coöperators.

Stable Currency System

After putting his mission in this light, Mr. MacDonald invited questions. Asked if he was going to discuss war debts, the Prime Minister replied that debts were one of the features of the landscape which he and the President had to survey. Queried whether Great Britain would agree with the United States to return to a modified gold standard, he answered that the United Kingdom had been hoping for a long time for the opportunity to consider with other nations how best to establish stability in monetary systems. He had come here to exchange views and there was to be no holding back.

When the question of alleged criticism and bitterness in Great Britain against America's latest monetary departure, Mr. MacDonald said that there was no emnity in his heart or in the hearts of his colleagues, and that if little bits of irritation crept in they, too, were not in his heart. Both countries were going through a very difficult crisis.

With these words, and concluding amiabilities, the Prime Minister went back to the White House, where a change into less formal attire and a family supper awaited him. Then came the long evening with the President.

Curley Cuts Salaries Of Boston Employes

Acting under dictatorial powers conferred upon him by the Legislature, Mayor James M. Curley yesterday placed all city employees, excepting scrub women, upon a reduced salary schedule and signed an executive order authorizing a five-day week for city departments, excepting fire and police. Hospitals and institutions were also exempted.

If cuts are not made as requested by the Mayor, he now has the authority, by legislative decree, to order these cuts after 10 days' grace. Employees receiving less than $1000 will receive a cut of 5 per cent. Those getting between $1000 and $1600 will lose 10 per cent and those in excess of $1600 will drop 15 per cent. The Mayor is contributing 20 per cent of his salary.

So far as is possible, Saturday will be a holiday. Otherwise it will be left to the discretion of department heads, the Mayor said.

Woman Juror Is Sent To Jail for Contempt

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22 (AP)—A Minneapolis housewife and mother of two children must serve six months in the county jail as the result of her failure to reveal, while being examined as a juror in the Foshay mail fraud case, that she once had been an employee of the principal defendant.

She is Mrs. Genevieve Clark and she was sentenced in Federal Court yesterday on charges of contempt of court. At the conclusion of the trial in 1931 of W. B. Foshay and six associates following collapse of the Foshay utility and other enterprises in 1929, Mrs. Clark's insistence for acquittal over protests of the other 11 jurors, all men, brought a jury disagreement.

Indiana Plans Aid Jobs On Secondary Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22—In response to a request by Gov. Paul V. McNutt that relief projects be given precedence, two divisions of state government have acted to help provide employment. The newly appointed state highway commission which spends more than $25,000,000 annually, announced a revolutionary plan of giving added employment.

This will result in hiring between 50,000 and 75,000 men in road building this season, instead of only 6000 during the peak season in years past. There will be an expenditure of millions in building up secondary roads, widening rights of way and building adequate barns to house state-owned machinery. The secondary roads will be built largely with hand work, laying a base of gravel or stone and oil or tar mat used, costing but a few thousand dollars a mile.

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Garden Enthusiasts Meet in Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22—More than 200 garden enthusiasts from all over Massachusetts attended the conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Garden Clubs in the Hotel Kimball yesterday and last night. Establishment of community garden centers, where expert and practical advice will be available, was urged on recommendation of the national council of garden club federations.

Mr. Harry R. O'Brien of Worthington, Ohio, gave an interesting talk, "Adventures of a Dirt Farmer." Mrs. Julia A. Latimer of Mamaroneck outlined methods of planting seeds indoors. A series of round-table lectures on garden problems was conducted.

Mrs. John Harrington of Longmeadow received first prize for floral table centerpieces displayed in connection with the conference.

Events Tonight

Boston Alumni Association of University of Maine: Annual dinner, Hotel Touraine, 6:30.

Unity Club of Simmons: Dance, Longwood Towers, 8:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): High School Girl Reserve stunt party, recreation hall, 7:30.

Harvard University: Talking film in French, "Le Roi des Resquilleurs," Institute of Geographical Exploration, Divinity Avenue, 4:15, 6:30 and 8:45.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan—"Cavalcade," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7:05, 10 p. m.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"Juno and the Paycock," 8:30.
Loew's State—"Secrets," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Events Sunday

Boston Public Library: Short plays and action songs, direction of Miss Marie Ware Laughton, 3:30; lecture recital, drama, poetry and pianoforte, by Miss Laura Huxtable Porter, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Armenian operetta in full costume, 448 Beacon Street, 3:30.

Community Church: Closing service, address, "Hitlerized Germany," by Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, radio news commentator, preceded by musical program, 10:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public.

Children's Museum of Boston: Art and Crafts exhibit, through May 15. Illustrated lecture, "What Time Is It?" Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Music

Jordan Hall—Twenty-second annual concert, Boston Music School Settlement, 3:30.
Symphony Hall—Handel and Haydn Society, 8:15.

Events Monday

Massachusetts Safety Council: Luncheon, meeting and exhibits, Hotel Statler.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk, "The Preventive Work of the Florence Crittenton League," by Mrs. Grafton Abbott, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Meeting, open discussion of denominational affairs, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Boston University Women's Council: Luncheon, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 12:30.

The Dance

Du Buron Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Public recital by Edouard du Buron, assisted by some of his pupils. April 24-29, 8:15.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday evening, April 25, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Jewish Symphony Orchestra, the Jewish Chorus and the Hadassah Glee Club; S. Braslavsky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 25, in Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, concert by the Apollo Club.

Thursday evening, April 27, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor.

Friday evening, April 28, in Jordan Hall, concert by Isabel French, soprano, Felix Fox, pianist, and Jean Bedetti, cellist.

Boston Symphony Brahms Festival

Wednesday evening, April 26, at 8:15: Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Double Concerto for violin and cello (Richard Burgin and Jean Bedetti), Symphony No. 4.

Thursday afternoon, April 27, at 2:30: Clarinet Quintet; songs with pianoforte (Jeannette Vreeland), Liebeslieder Waltzes (mixed chorus), Piano Quartet in G minor.

Thursday evening, April 27 (in Sanders Theater, Cambridge) the "Academic" Overture, the Double Concerto, Symphony No. 2.

Friday afternoon, April 28, at 2:30: "Tragic" Overture, Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 (Ossip Gabrilowitsch), Symphony No. 2.

Saturday evening, April 29, at 8:15: "Academic" Overture, Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 (Ossip Gabrilowitsch), Symphony No. 1.

Sunday afternoon, April 30, at 3:30: "A German Requiem."

Sunday evening, April 30, in Mechanics Building, concert by a band of 400, proceeds for the benefit of the Boston Musicians' Relief Society.

Wednesday, May 3, Symphony Hall, opening night of the Pops.

Thursday evening, May 4, in Emmanuel Church, 15 Newbury Street, fifth annual concert by the Bach Cantata Club.

List of exhibits will appear Monday.

Library Publishes List of Books For Data About Soviet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 22—For accurate information on Soviet Russia, a volume by Mr. William H. Chamberlin, correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is given prominent place in a list of books for the general reader on this subject published by the American Library Association.

The list was made by Prof. Robert C. Brooks of Swarthmore College, author of the latest pamphlet in the "Reading With a Purpose" series of the association, entitled "Russia, the Soviet Way."

For those who have time to read only one book on the subject, "Soviet Russia, a Living Record and History," by Mr. Chamberlin is unqualifiedly recommended, the association states in announcing the booklet. Because Mr. Chamberlin is a newspaperman who lived for years in peasant villages as well as in large cities in all parts of Russia he shows a more varied picture than can a specialist in any one field, the American Library Association notice states.

For a background picture of the country, Professor Brooks recommends, "Russia," a thorough study by Herr Hans van Eckhardt of the University of Heidelberg. A study outline based on one used in Swarthmore College honors courses is appended.

Schooner Thebaud Reaches Cape May

ABOARD SCHOONER GERTRUDE L. THEBAUD, Cape May, N. J., April 22 (AP)—A rousing welcome was given the schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, bound from Gloucester to Washington to seek government assistance for the fisheries, when she put in here tonight to pick up New Jersey's representative in the company of veteran skippers which will call on the President Monday.

As the queen of the Gloucester fishing fleet came up Cold Spring Inlet, the horns of a hundred-odd mackerel seining vessels tied up along the wharves cut loose. Hundreds of fishermen lining the docks shouted greetings across the water and came clambering aboard as soon as the lines were out. There were scores of reunions between former shipmates as the Thebaud's crew mingled with the New Jersey fishermen.

The Thebaud arrived just as word had been received by the crew of the Cape May seiner Mary Curtis that their mackerel catch of yesterday had been sold at such a poor price that they were left in debt by the venture.

Capt. Alex Seasberg, a Cape May fishing skipper, was designated by the local fleet to represent New Jersey at Washington and he came aboard the Thebaud with his duffle bag shortly before she sailed.

Saint John in Dry Dock

Returning from a cruise to Bermuda today, the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer Saint John was drydocked for cleaning at East Boston in preparation for its summer service between Boston and Saint John, N. B. The vessel sails from Boston May 2 on its first trip of the season.

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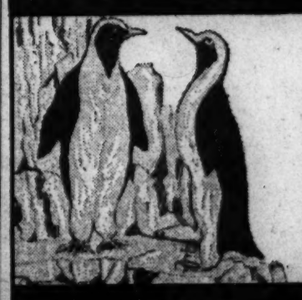

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93 NEWBURY STREET

Research Urged As Civilization's Paramount Need

Dr. Whitney a Speaker at the Harvard Business School Celebration

"The unforeseen is always our main interest, and the basis of our civilization today and in the future is laid on orderly, scientific research," said Dr. Willis R. Whitney, vice-president in charge of research at the General Electric Company, speaking last night at the third meeting in the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Harvard Business School.

Dr. Whitney addressed the young men in the audience in particular on the subject, "The Relation of Science to Industry." To the older generation he said, "Youth determines the future. Let youth grow. Don't yoke it. There never was more research work going on than there is today, and research leads to the development of new industry."

The principal inventions in the last 300 years he attributed to the propelling motive of Lord Francis Bacon, whose "discovery and inspiration of scientific research, as we know it now, has forced civilization ahead with every increasing speed."

"There was a great advance made when men discovered the methods of fashioning flint tools and again when metals came into their own," he said. "Another real advance will come to meet the needs brought about by past inventions, enabling ease of communication and transportation, when man discovers and puts into practice right methods of doing business. By business I mean any process of changing for others. Territories and boundaries will then be seen as nuisances and as such be eliminated. They are at the best only finite and man made. Our need now is to get together.

"Such research as Lord Bacon advocated is an organized and continuous search for new truth." As an example he referred to Harvard's motto, "Veritas." "Veritas," he continued, "is the ultimate truth and research has for centuries been chipping away at "Veritas" and will continue to do so as long as any undiscovered truth remains. The process is an endless adventure, an adventure which the American people have engaged upon a gigantic scale—and an adventure which as time goes on is likely to engage the attention of increasing numbers of adventurous men. "Veritas" is infinite and holds treasures from which man chips off only the outside layers and puts them to use."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Henri Therrien, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Paula Therrien, New York, N. Y.
Thomas Lapp, Camden, N. J.
Wallace Emerson, Attleboro, Mass.
Ruth H. Tolman, Rockland, Mass.
J. B. Huntley, Truro, Nova Scotia.
W. Paul Jones, Evansville, Ind.
Adelaide W. Flint, Hackensack, N. J.
John Blair, Hackensack, N. J.
Mrs. Geo. H. Flint, Billerica, Mass.
Mrs. G. R. Glendining, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Marion Glendining, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Miss Mabel M. Holland, Rockville, Conn.
Mrs. Claribel C. Lisk, Ellington, Conn.
Frank M. Sears, Cortland, N. Y.
C Robert Hemming, New Haven, Conn.
Eugene Spence, Revere, Mass.
Henry Houser, New Haven, Conn.
Douglas Bauman, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Myrtle A. Phillips, Rockville, Conn.
Barbara L. Sears, Cortland, N. Y.
Mrs. Blanche Petit, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Ruth J. Petit, Rochester, N. Y.
Wm. H. Petit II, Rochester, N. Y.
Wm. H. Petit, Rochester, N. Y.
Louise E. Hedden, New York, N. Y.
Mary E. Davis, Northampton, Mass.
Mrs. Adella A. Bartlett, Rockville, Conn.
Mrs Ella F. Entress, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Jeanette Bachenheimer, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Leng Meyers, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Rae Weintraub, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Charles Deutsch, New York, N. Y.
Miss Eveline M. Richardson, London, Eng.
Mrs. J. E. Senior, Bloomfield, N. J.
Mrs. Florence Walther, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Sadye Bennett, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
George C. Easman, Newburg, N. Y.
Elizabeth Hammacher, Mystic, Conn.

Steps to Transport Unity Nearing Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

for example, has just obtained an agreement from the competing lines between Chicago and St. Louis to drop three unnecessary passenger trains each way. It is expected that a coördinator might also obtain agreements by railroads to cease the giving of accessorial services to shippers which the railroads believe should be performed by the shippers themselves.

The coördinator idea does not take the place of the consolidation of railroads which has been a declared national policy since the Transportation Act of 1920, but rather is supposed generally to be an intermediate and emergency step in the direction of consolidation. Which of three forms that consolidation shall take seems now to be the question. The alternatives are:

Plans for Coördination

1. Merger into some 18 competing trunk line systems, as provided by the Interstate Commerce Commission plan of 1929 and its later modifications, notably the approval of the four-system plan for the eastern trunk lines.

2. Merger into relatively regional systems, probably seven in number, as proposed in the plan submitted to President Roosevelt by Mr. Frederick H. Prince, Boston investment banker, and as earlier recommended by the National Transportation Committee or "Coolidge committee."

3. Merger of all lines into one big operating system, probably with regional divisions, contemplated as the eventual status by the National Transportation Committee, and contemplated with government ownership as an alternative to present competitive wastes in a statement by a recent conference of railway labor representatives under Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

"If we can no longer pay the price of competitive wastes in order to obtain the benefits of competitive initiative and efficiency, then we should face the fact that we cannot compromise with partial competition and partial monopoly; and that a private monopoly of essential public service is intolerable and that when we accept the necessity of a monopolized transportation service we are accepting the ultimate necessity of an ultimate governmental transportation service," declared these labor spokesmen.

Seek to Prevent Waste

It is true that the primary object of consolidation plans is to do away with wastefully competitive services and facilities, and that in eliminating these, the elimination of thousands of jobs is involved.

Labor demands that this adjustment be made, if at all, with a maximum of provision for the reemployment of these men in public works, in rehabilitation of run-down railway and industrial property or in other branches of transport. Demands also are made that if heavy lay-offs of labor are made there shall be similar writing down of charges for capital.

The difficulty with the regional merger plan is that no sharply delimited districts can be laid out around the borders of existing rail systems, since these have their many extensions out of their principal territory into adjoining traffic areas, such as the New York Central's Boston & Albany into New England, the Frisco's line to Birmingham in the mid-south, and the Southern Pacific's extension into the Pacific Northwest, besides some systems which lie squarely athwart the regional lines, as the Illinois Central, the Wabash and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Roosevelt Cites Obstacle

Either the regional grouping would have to be attained by dismembering some systems and organizations now functioning, or there would be border zones of competition while competition was eliminated in other places.

The difficulty with going immediately to the one-big-system idea was stated by President Roosevelt at Salt Lake City.

"Experience," he said, "has shown that the mileage over which one manager can be effective is limited to a small fraction of our national mileage."

Notwithstanding the National Transportation Committee's urging that "regulation is sufficient" and that it is no longer necessary "to foster competition with, or among, the railroads as a defense against monopoly," large numbers of shippers cling grimly to the privilege of playing one railroad against another, and the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce have said:

"Elimination of competitive wastes should not be carried so far as to result in impaired service to the shipper or other losses to those affected greater than any resultant savings."

Must Be Compromise

Thus it appears that regardless of the rail labor chiefs' statement that there can be no compromise between partial competition and partial monopoly, that compromise is just what the nation will have. The plans may readily retrograde to the 18-system layout of the Interstate Commerce Commission with rather more competition and less monopoly than the Prince plan, but with a federal coördinator to keep that competition peaceful and reasonable between railroads.

Then there comes the broader question of striking a balance between the railway network of transportation and the vigorous alternative modes of transportation which are engaging in a crescendo of competition with it, particularly the motor carriers on the highways.

The Interstate Commerce Commission every year since 1928 has recommended that Congress adopt legislation providing for the regulation of interstate operation of motorbuses, and now an agitation has sprung up, though without yet gaining official recognition, for similar regulation of motortrucks. Congress thus far has differed over details of the bills presented and the subject is shelved now for action on the financial crisis, but it is expected to come up again with emphasis in the regular session this winter.

Admit Regulation Needed

Recognition that limits of size and weight for the protection of public safety and convenience to commercial vehicles on the highways has come from truck and bus operators in the Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users, and the American Association of State Highway Officials has drawn up a code which it recommends for adoption in all the states for the sake of uniformity.

Whether motor carrier rates can be satisfactorily regulated is yet a moot question, but emphasis continues to be laid on the importance of equalizing conditions of taxation between the railroads and their rivals on the theory that if this is done the rate levels will eventually take care of themselves.

"No rival transportation agency would be given an unfair advantage over the railroads by virtue of subsidies or otherwise at public expense," said the Interstate Commerce Commission in its last report. It urged an investigation under authority of Congress to determine if this situation exists.

A similar study made in England under auspices of the Ministry of Transport by a conference of railroad and motor transport men resulted in recommendations to increase by £2,500,000 the revenue from commercial vehicles on the roads. In the United States the Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users agreed on the general rule that commercial vehicles should pay proportionately the full amount of the cost they occasion to the highways and that more definite studies should be made of these costs than now exist.

A suggestion that in this era of generally deflated prices railroads probably must meet competition by reducing rates to attract more business rather than increasing them to recoup their losses was made by no less an authority than the National Transportation Committee and is supported by some rail executives of the type of Mr. Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson.

Rail routes declined steadily during the falling-price era of 1873 to 1900, and although the average rail revenue per mile of service was 18 per cent less in 1932 than in 1921, the fall of prices of agricultural and some other commodities was more than twice this percentage. A group of five agricultural, coal and lumber organizations in January filed a petition before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a cut in all types of rail freight rates. The commission will begin on Monday a series of hearings on a general freight rate investigation.

On the passenger side, the trade magazine Railway Age announces the opinion that "some reduction in the basic rate of fare is necessary" if any profitable volume of travel is to be kept to the rails and that "it should be a substantial reduction."

Dr. Harold G. Moulton and his associates in the Brookings Institution study, "The American Transportation Problem," reviews among other evidence some experiments of the Chicago & North Western Railway with passenger fares of less than 2 cents a mile in certain localities.

They deduce that success in rail competition for passenger business rests on the ability to carry passengers at from 1 cent to 1½ cents a mile. Officials of the North Western disagree with this interpretation of the results but they are continuing the experiment. Meanwhile the Louisville & Nashville system has installed a general fare of 2 cents a mile in coaches and 3 cents in Pullmans, and the Southern Railway has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to put into effect a 1½-cent rate in coaches.

Where shall the economies be found that can make freight and passenger rate reductions possible? The National Transportation Committee points out several possibilities.

It urges that "metropolitan freight terminals should be consolidated and unnecessary facilities scrapped." Present astonishingly heavy terminal costs are termed an indefensible burden on shippers.

It urges that unprofitable railroad services and lines should be replaced by cheaper alternative methods such as automotive transport. These unprofitable lines are estimated by some to constitute nearly 30 per cent of the total mileage of the country and their abandonment would inconvenience only about 2 per cent of the total traffic. The Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce has proposed that these be turned into motortruck toll roads.

Plenty of Service

Finally, the committee and others advocate that the railroads should adopt the competing methods of which they complain, should use motortrucks in local and terminal service, motorbuses as an adjunct to rail travel, experiment further with motor-driven cars on rails, and participate in the development of passenger aviation.

Whether the railroads do this or not, the progress of highway and air transport has gone far enough on their own initiative to assure that nation is going to have a plentitude of these services. Water transportation, too, is being multiplied, and in its case the essential question seems to be whether it can and should pay wholly its own way by gradually reimbusing the Government for the heavy outlays necessary in improving and maintaining inland channels. Critics demand that it justify itself on this basis.

Thus the whole picture is one of balancing and coördinating not only the railroads but also, with them, those other modes of transport by highway, air and water. In Washington it is becoming increasingly expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission will be given in addition to its railroad duties, some oversight of interstate motor carriers, of coastal shipping rates and perhaps air rates.

If under this authority it can give the United States a unified and smooth-fitting fabric of transportation it will have woven no mere workaday web but a work of art as rich and fine as a rare old tapestry.

Weaving the Fabric of Transportation

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

UNCLE SAM'S LINES OF COMMUNICATION TIGHTEN UNDER STRESS

"The Railroad Mesh Is the Warp on Which Our Economic Web Is Largely Fashioned. . . . It Is Necessary That Each Rail Service Should Fit Into and Be Coördinated With Other Rail Services and With Other Forms of Transportation."—Franklin D. Roosevelt at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 17, 1932.

Tinkham Wins Point In Cannon Libel Suit

RICHMOND, Va., April 22 (AP)—Federal Judge Luther B. Way yesterday instructed Miss Ada L. Burroughs, secretary to Bishop James Cannon Jr. during the 1928 presidential campaign, to appear before him April 27 to show cause why she should not answer questions put to her recently by counsel for Representative George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts.

Mr. Tinkham is the defendant in a $500,000 libel suit instituted by the churchman.

'Nations' at Harvard Back Gold and Cuts In Debt and Tariffs

Immediate payment of 20 per cent of the war debts, a 25 per cent reduction of all tariff duties between countries, and the stabilization of currency on a gold standard, constituted the final agreements between the principal nations of the world as reached by a model meeting at Harvard University of the coming world conference on economic and financial problems.

Prof. John H. Williams, Nathaniel Ropes, professor of political economy, addressed the assembled delegates, expressing the opinion that no method of international coöperation can raise prices, but that the principal accomplishments of the June gathering will be along the lines of relaxing the current barriers to trade.

"To insure success at the conference, there must be understanding between Great Britain and America. There is no need to go back by artificial means to the price level of 1928. Considerable effort will probably be expended on monetary stabilization. This provides the only true yardstick by which trade restraints may be measured and eventually scaled down to permit a rise in world prices necessary for international economic recovery. I believe the nations never could agree on questions of trade barriers."

The conference which followed Professor Williams's address seemed to foreshadow a world economic conference of politicians bent on obtaining the best possible benefits for their own countries rather than one of expert economists and financial experts trying to achieve ends beneficial to the whole world. Not until the last few minutes of the meeting were beneficial resolutions passed, and only then with much protesting and attempts at congressional filibuster.

Hupp Motor Has Loss

Hupp Motor Car Corporation reports for the March quarter net loss of $522,907 after charges, compared with net loss of $596,176 in the like 1932 quarter.

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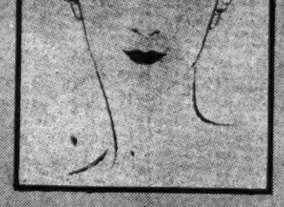
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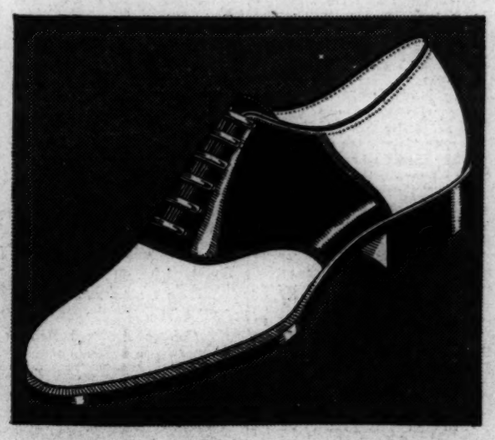
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Shields Defeats Clifford Sutter

Paired With Stoefen Wins From Lott and Van Ryn at Greenbrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 22—Francis X. Shields, former Davis Cup player, was on the winning side of the net yesterday against three of the four United States Davis Cup nominees, who will face Mexico next month. In singles Shields defeated Clifford S. Sutter, winner of the North and South title last week-end, and in doubles, paired with Lester R. Stoefen, won from the veteran internationalists, George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the captain of the team facing Mexico, did not enter this tournament.

Shields swept Sutter, United States intercollegiate champion, off the court yesterday in four sets to reach the final round. Shields used his powerful service to good advantage. He mixed his strokes and had enough power behind them to confuse Sutter, who could not seem to reach his customary stride because of the pressure. The score: 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Then Shields and Stoefen, an untried doubles team, prevailed against the smooth-working combination of Lott and Van Ryn in spite of the fact that Shields and Stoefen both ran after the same ball at times and made other similar errors. Lott took the honors in giving the best exhibition of the four with Stoefen second best. The score: 6—3, 3—6, 13—15, 6—3, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, the indoor champion of the United States, advanced to the singles final by winning in straight sets over J. Gilbert Hall, another player who has won indoor honors. It was not until the second set that Hall was able to take a game, so powerful were Mangin's drives, which kept his opponent on the run. The score: 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

The other doubles finalists are Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell of New York. They defeated Sutter and Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York after two extra-game sets, scored at 8—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Those advancing in mixed doubles yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn, Baroness Levi and Dr. Philip B. Hawk, Mrs. H. Barger Wallach and Lott, and Barbara Stoddard and Bell. The summary:

Mason and Dixon Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, and G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orelahs, La., and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 7—5, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Francis X. Shields, Greenwich, Conn., and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—3, 3—6, 13—15, 6—3, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orelans, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Baroness Levi, Rome and New York, and Dr. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., defeated Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. H. Barger Wallach, Newport, R. I., and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Edith Betts and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Barbara Stoddard and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., and G. Carlton Shafer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

College Track Results

Rutgers 71, Lafayette 55.
Springfield 88 2-3, Wesleyan 46 1-3.

Pirates Climb To First Place

Score Five Runs in Eighth to Defeat Reds—Braves Triumph

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	4	1	.800
New York	2	1	.667
Brooklyn	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Boston	1	3	.250
Cincinnati	1	3	.250

Results April 21

Boston 3, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 0.
Only games scheduled.

An eighth-inning rally that netted five runs gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 5-to-1 victory over Cincinnati yesterday and first place in the National League standing. The Pirates have won four of their five games to date.

For the first seven innings, Bill Swift and Silas Johnson staged the closest kind of a pitchers' battle, the only score coming when Jim Bottomley of the Reds drove one of Swift's pitches out of the park in the sixth. The game looked dark for the Pirates going into the eighth but the previously mentioned rally turned the tables. Hits by Pinch Hitter Jensen, Lloyd Waner, Traynor, Suhr and Piet figured in the rally. Harris pitched the ninth for the winners.

The Boston Braves had only one scoring inning yesterday, but that was enough to defeat the New York Giants, 3 to 1. It was Boston's first victory of the 1933 season and New York's first setback. Harry Seibold kept the Giants away from the plate until the eighth, but needed help from Ben Cantwell at that time. The Braves made only four singles, but took advantage of a wild streak by Hal Schumacher to score all of their runs in the fourth. Two bases on balls, two hits, two wild pitches and a long fly accounted for the runs.

The St. Louis Cardinals came out of their batting slump yesterday, made 14 hits behind Bill Hallahan and beat the Chicago Cubs, 4 to 0. Hallahan yielded only five safeties, four of them singles. Earl Adams and George Watkins led the St. Louis attack with four hits apiece. Billy Herman and Woody English did most of Chicago's hitting, the pair dividing four between them. The scores:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	x	5	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0

Batteries—Swift, Harris and Grace; Johnson, Benton and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Swift. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Rigler and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 36m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	x	4	14	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Bush, Richmond, Tinning and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Moran. Time—2h. 1m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Seibold, Cantwell and Hogan; Schumacher, Spencer, Luque and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Seibold. Losing pitcher—Schumacher. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Barr. Time—2h.

Orange Y Swimmers Smashing Records

ORANGE, N. J., April 22 (AP)—Qualifying at least one of its representatives in every event and taking part in four of the five record-breaking performances, Orange's Y. M. C. A. swimming team used the qualifying trials of the international "Y" championships to set itself up as an odds-on favorite to retain its title last night.

After a variety of brilliant efforts, the 1932 champions saved until last the most decisive triumph. In the 300-yard medley relay, the Orange trio of Gordon Chalmers, Leonard Spence and Walter Ashley outdistanced the field to set a mark of 3m. 3½s., as compared with Buffalo's record, set last year, of 3m. 18.2-5s.

Fort Wayne's team of Dan Zehr, Murphy and Smithley, also broke the old record, but its time was 3m. 16 4-5s. Chicago, Lawson Branch, was third, and Toronto Central fourth in the heat with Orange, and that quartet moved into tonight's finals.

The other record-smashing performances were made by Orange's 200-yard relay team of Leonard Spence, Chalmers, Ashley and Walter Spence; Leonard Spence in the 200-yard breastroke; by Walter Spence in the 100-yard freestyle and by Zehr in the 100-yard backstroke.

Hockey Champions Return

Boston's amateur ice hockey team, which has been playing in Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, returned home today, having reached New York yesterday on the Cunard liner Berengaria. Under pilotage of Manager Walter Brown, the Boston Olympic Club made its third foreign pilgrimage, and came back with the honors of the world's championship, won at Prague, and two cups. The group left Boston on the Cunarder Laconia, Dec. 24. The Challenge cup, of silver, and the other cup, of crystal glass, dedicated by the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, were both brought on the Berengaria. The latter cup is inscribed, "World's Championship in the Ice Hockey at Prague, 1933."

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C
Birmingham	7	3	.700
Memphis	6	3	.667
Chattanooga	5	4	.556
Nashville	5	4	.556
New Orleans	5	5	.500
Knoxville	3	5	.375
Little Rock	3	6	.333
Atlanta	2	6	.250

Results April 21

Chattanooga 3, Little Rock 2.
Birmingham 3, Knoxville 1.
Atlanta 8, New Orleans 1.
Memphis 6, Nashville 3.

King Gustav and Prenn Win

BERLIN, April 22 (AP)—Daniel Prenn, German tennis star, who was ousted from the Davis Cup team since the Hitler régime, paired with King Gustav V of Sweden to defeat Baron von Cramm, Germany's second ranking star, and Heinrich Kleinschroth of Munich, in doubles, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

Great Britain Leads 2 to 0

BARCELONA, Spain, April 22 (AP)—Great Britain, yesterday took a lead of 2 matches to 0 over Spain in their first round of Davis Cup play in the European zone. Frederick J. Perry defeated the Spanish champion, Ernest Maier, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2, and Henry W. (Bunny) Austin won from the youngster P. Sindreu, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

College Lacrosse Result

C. C. of N. Y. 2, New York 1.

College Golf Result

Fordham 8, Providence 0.

British Sports Letter

Up Hill, Down Dale—and They Like It

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ENGLAND'S easy victory at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, over France, Belgium, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales in the annual international cross-country running race closed the season of 1932-33 at this popular British winter sport. Running over such pleasant natural courses as are to be found throughout the British Isles is a pastime that fascinates many thousands of athletes. They take it up much earlier than they used to do—boys of 15 are to be found in the ranks of many "grown-up" clubs—and they vie with lawn tennis players in their reluctance to "retire." It is not just a question of running, for there is a strongly developed social side to the game.

You cannot spend a Saturday afternoon at a harrier club's headquarters without becoming aware of the good fellowship that exists among followers of the paper trail. And there is a tremendous "club enthusiasm" which reveals itself in certain cases, in interclub or "mob" runs. These events, almost without parallel in other sports, enable the humblest performer to carry his club's colors against another club in a serious match and to support his more lustrous team mates on such an occasion by doing just the best that he can.

The star performers disappear into the blue, of course, directly such a race starts, and the rest set their teeth in determination to overhaul at least one member of the opposition. The present writer is in a position to testify, from personal experience, that by the time the least fleet-footed competitor has tottered past the judges in the gathering gloom, at the end of a seven-mile race, the leaders, looking very red-cheeked and spruce after their hot bath, are in the middle of a hearty and hilarious meal. But who cares about that, anyway? The charm of the thing is that, on these occasions, everybody matters.

Interclub Runs Are High Lights

These interclub runs are the competitive high lights of the season for the mediocre majority. Ordinarily, on Saturday afternoons, these people go out with the slow or medium packs and run for the pleasure that they get out of so doing. About two miles from home they may wonder what that is. Often—like rowing men—they decide to give up inflicting such toil upon themselves in the name of amusement. But they are at it again next week, all the same.

The season begins in October, and for the real racers it reaches its climax with the decision of the national championship and the international race. The greatest honors in the sport are to run for one's country in the latter and for one's club in the former. Selection for the "national" is the hall mark of "class," and the badge worn by runners in the "international" is the stamp of fame.

England has a high tradition in distance running, and it was in full conformity with this that the Englishmen should win so easily at Caerleon, March 25. The race was one of the finest ever seen in a series that dates back to 1903. Since then England has gained twenty victories and France six. The fixture originated, at Glasgow, as the indirect result of a promise by England to take over a team of runners for an exhibition match in Ireland. At the last moment it was found impracticable to fulfill this promise, and Wales stepped in just too late to prevent the cancellation of the engagement. The Welsh honorary secretary, pleased with the idea, set to work to establish a contest between the four countries of the United Kingdom, and the project matured. France was admitted in 1907, and since then Belgium and Spain have joined in from time to time.

The history of the "national" dates back to 1877, and is remarkable for the great preëminence attained by Birchfield Harriers, a Birmingham body that was formed as an offshoot of the famous Aston Villa Football Club. The "Fleet and Frees" (as they are dubbed, from the motto beneath their club crest of a running stag) have won the team championship on 23 occasions. The only reverse that has broken in on their amazing run of successes since the war was Hallamshire Harriers' victory in 1927. Needless to say, Birchfield has had practically a monopoly of successes in the Midland Counties championship.

Three Main Divisional Contests

There are three main divisional contests for teams each season—the Northern, Midland and Southern Counties championships. These have been won in 1932-33 by Darlington Athletic Club, Birchfield Harriers and Aldershot Command, respectively. From 1927 until this year, the Southern has gone to South London Harriers, popularly (and justly) known as "The Irrepressibles."

The bright particular stars of the season that has recently concluded are J. T. Holden of the Tipton Harriers and Thomas Evenson of Salford Harriers. Holden was first man home in the international race, the Midlands championship, and the intercounty contest, won by his team, Staffordshire, while Evenson took the individual honors in the national and Northern races. And we must not overlook the performance of J. E. Lovelock, holder of the British amateur record (4m. 12s.) for one mile on the track. This world-famous New Zealander turned out for Oxford University at Horton Kirby in the seven-mile cross-country race against Cambridge and led in the Dark Blues to a smashing win by 15 points to 40. He and a team mate, C. J. Mabey, trotted home together, to tie for first place.

One of the most remarkable features of cross-country running since the war has been the enthusiasm with which it has been taken up by women. They now have national and divisional championships, like the men, and the dawn of their international era in the sport was the introduction of a race with France. A national championship for the fair sex was inaugurated in 1927, and it has been won four times by Miss L. D. Styles. She was victorious in 1928, 1929, 1930, and this year. In 1927, the title went to Miss Williams, and in 1931 and 1932 to Miss G. A. Lunn of Birchfield, holder of the world's half-mile track record for women. When women first started running across country, there was a sharp division of opinion as to the suitability of the sport for them; but the pioneers of the new venture seemed to entertain no doubts on the subject, and their view has been justified by the thousands of women and girls who (as the illustrated papers regularly show) now devote their Saturday afternoons to splashing through mud, scrambling over gates, and producing a winsome smile for the camera, even after three miles of hard going.

Leonore Kight Wins 220-Yard Freestyle

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22 (AP)—Leonore Kight of Homestead, Penna., won the national 220-yard freestyle swimming championship last night by defeating Alice Bridges of Whitinsville, Mass., and Sue Robertson of New York in the finals of the national women's senior A. A. U. title race at that distance. Her time was 2m. 35 2-5s.

Miss Kight also lowered the world's 200-yard mark in the same race as three judges clocked her at that distance in 2m. 20.5s., or one-tenth of a second lower than the record set in 1930 by Helene E. Madison.

In winning the 220 and the title, Miss Kight overcame a slight lead held by Miss Bridges at the turn of the second lap and then forged steadily ahead for the remainder of the race. Miss Robertson also put on a spurt in the final laps of the race to beat out Miss Bridges for second place.

Katherine Rawls, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who had been looked upon as one of the favorites to win the title withdrew from the event in order to conserve her energy for the high board diving tonight. Dorothea Dickinson of New York, who qualified for the finals this afternoon, withdrew from the finals in favor of her teammate, Miss Robertson, and decided to conserve her strength for the medley race.

The No. 1 team of the women's swimming association of New York retained the title their association holds in that event by defeating the Carnegie Library Club team and the second team entered by the association. The time was 3m., 45 2-5s. The Toronto Dolphinets team was fourth. The summary:

National Women's Senior 220-Yard Freestyle Championship—Won by Leonore Kight, Homestead, Penna.; Sue Robertson, New York, second; Alice Bridges, Whitinsville, Mass., third. Time—2m. 35 2-5s.

National Women's 300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Women's Swimming Association of New York Team No. 1 (Joan McSheehy, Lillian Irwin, Dorothea Dickinson); Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Penna. (Johanna Gorman, Louise Clark, Leonore Kight), second; Women's Swimming Association of New York Team No. 2 (Lisa Lindstrom, Constance Hanf, Jessie Conway), third; Toronto Dolphinets, Toronto, Ont. (Marjorie Linton, Ena Erskine, Irene Pirie), fourth. Time—3m. 45 2-5s.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	4	2	.667
Louisville	5	3	.625
Kansas City	5	4	.556
Milwaukee	3	3	.500
St. Paul	3	4	.429
Toledo	3	4	.429
Indianapolis	3	4	.429
Columbus	2	4	.333

Results April 21

Milwaukee 8, Columbus 3.
Toledo 1, Kansas City 0.
Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 2.
Louisville 3, St. Paul 2.

Junior Handball Final

ERIE, Penna., April 22 (AP)—Theos Manos, 42-year-old lawyer of the Keystone A. C., Pittsburgh, and Charles Mentz, 21-year old lad from Central Y. M. C. A., Cleveland, won their way yesterday to the finals of the junior national A. A. U. handball singles championship. Manos advanced by a two-game victory over Ray Ruddy of the New York A. C., 21—17 and 21—14. Mentz earned his place by eliminating the last Erie entry, Stanley Jabionski, 21—7 and 21—9. Mentz and Ed Donkin will clash with Ruddy and Frank Coyle of New York in the doubles finals. The first two downed an Erie team, Jablonski and Martin, 21—10 and 21—5 in their first match yesterday, then triumphed over Manos and Harry Kraeling Jr. of Pittsburgh in last night's semifinals, 21—11; 14—21; 21—4. Ruddy and Coyle defeated Herman and Nelson of Erie, in the opening round, 21—6 and 21—12, and last night eliminated two men from Cleveland, Blackman and Crumbaker, 21—15 and 21—16.

Bermuda Yacht Triumph

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 22 (AP)—Eldon Trimingham's Bermuda yacht Viking repeated Wednesday's triumph over the American entry, J. Seward Johnson's Jill, and a second Bermuda craft, Achilles, sailed by J. E. Pearman, in the third race for the series for the Prince of Wales Cup yesterday. Viking earned the victory and the lead in the series at 8½ points to 7¼ for Jill and 3 for Achilles, through her superior windward sailing ability in a heavy seaway raised by a 30-mile northeast gale. Achilles got away for a splendid start, but had her spinnaker halliard carried away when in second place and lost her chance.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	8	0	1.000
Rochester	5	1	.833
Newark	5	2	.714
Jersey City	3	3	.500
Albany	2	3	.400
Buffalo	1	4	.200
Montreal	1	4	.200
Toronto	1	9	.100

Results April 21

Rochester 8, Newark 3.
Jersey City 6, Toronto 3.
Baltimore 4, Montreal 3.
Albany 11, Buffalo 4.

College Baseball Results

Bowling Green 5, Toledo 4.
Lowell T. S. 9, Conn. State 6.
Northeastern 12, Panza 2.
Northwestern 17, Armour Tech 8.
Ohio 12, Miami 3.
Temple 8, Georgetown 4.
Vermont 12, Boston 7.
Villanova 18, Ursinus 10.
West Virginia 7, Fairmont St. 7.
Wisconsin 3, Western State 1.
Wooster 15, Kenyon 1.

Not to Train Polish Team

BERLIN, April 22 (AP)—Roman Najuch, German professional tennis star and a member of Bill Tilden's troupe, yesterday advised the Polish Lawn Tennis Association he would be unable to fulfill his contract to train Poland's Davis Cup team because of patriotic reasons.

Chicago Elects Bargeman

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 22—Marvin A. Bargeman '34 was elected captain of the University of Chicago wrestling team for next season here yesterday. Bargeman placed fourth in the 145-pound division at the Big Ten championship. His home is in Los Angeles.

Texas League

Results April 21

Galveston 4, Beaumont 0.
Houston 4, San Antonio 3.
Tulsa 7, Dallas 4.
Tulsa 3, Dallas 2.
Oklahoma City 6, Fort Worth 4.

Babe Ruth Hits Another Homer

Yankees Pound Out 18 Hits Against Red Sox —Indians Win

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	6	0	1.000
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Chicago	5	3	.625
Washington	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	3	5	.375
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Boston	2	4	.333
Detroit	2	5	.286

Results April 21

New York 7, Boston 5.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 0.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 1.

Aided by Babe Ruth's second home run of the season, the New York Yankees pounded Boston pitching for 18 hits yesterday and won, 7 to 5. The world champions have won six straight games to date in the American League race without feeling defeat.

The Yankees started off as if they were going to walk away with the game. With big Red Ruffing, former Red Sox pitcher, doing box duty, the champions looked unbeatable. They pounded Bob Weiland, who started for the Sox, until he was forced to leave at the end of the third. The Boston club rallied in the fifth and eighth, but fell two runs short of tying the score. Ruth's circuit smash came in the fourth. Eighteen thousand fans watched the game, the largest opening day gathering Fenway Park has seen in several years.

The Cleveland Indians kept pace with the leading Yankees by shutting out Detroit, 5 to 0. Oral Hildebrand and Bill Cissell shared honors, the former with five-hit pitching and the latter with his hitting. The Tigers did not get a man beyond second base. Cissell connected with a single, double and homer, accounting for three runs. "Schoolboy" Rowe, rookie right-hander who pitched for the Tigers, handed the Indians one run by a balk and a wild pitch.

Merrit "Sugar" Cain pitched the Philadelphia Athletics to a 3-to-1 victory over the Washington Senators yesterday. Although touched for eight hits, Cain came through smartly in the pinches and kept the Senators away from the plate in every inning except the fifth. His best effort came in the third when a pair of errors by Dib Williams and a base on balls filled the bases. Myer hit a homer for Washington.

Held to two singles by the effective pitching of Irving Hadley, the Chicago White Sox dropped a 4-to-0 game to the St. Louis Browns yesterday. Hadley faced only 29 men, Jack Hayes being the only Chicago player to reach second base. Incidentally, Hayes would not have reached there except for an error by Bruce Campbell, St. Louis outfielder. Paul Gregory delivered good ball for Chicago, but weakened in the eighth. The scores:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	18	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Weiland, Welch, McLaughlin and Shea. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—2h. 8m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	x	5	9	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Hildebrand and Spencer; Rowe and Hayworth. Umpires—Summers, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—1h. 45m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	7	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Cain and Cochrane; Crowder, Burke and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 46m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	7	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Batteries—Hadley and Ferrell; Gregory, Kimsey and Grube. Losing pitcher—Gregory. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—1h. 45m.

Yale Football Practice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22 (AP)—The Yale football squad, the first to work out under Reginald Root, the new head coach, concluded its spring practice yesterday with a scoreless tie game against a team composed of seniors and a few alumni. After working out six weeks under the new coach, the Eli eleven showed little departure from the tactics employed in the past. A varied defense, departing at times from the traditional box defense, was the only change noted. The teams battled for four eight-minute periods. Neither team showed any scoring threat at any time.

World Duckpin Records Set

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Occidental Restaurant team of Washington was credited last night by officials of the District of Columbia Duckpin League with breaking the world game and set duckpin records. The scores were 736 and 2065. Washington league officials said both former records were held by the Charter Oaks team of Hartford, Conn. They were 721 and 1990. The scores were made in a District of Columbia league match against the Lucky Strike team. The local league is affiliated with the National Duckpin Congress.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	13	5	.722
Sacramento	11	7	.611
Portland	9	9	.500
Los Angeles	9	9	.500
Hollywood	9	9	.500
Missions	8	10	.444
San Francisco	7	11	.389
Seattle	6	12	333

Results April 21

San Francisco 4, Oakland 2.
Hollywood 10, Portland 5.
Seattle 7, Missions 6.
Los Angeles 11, Sacramento 5.

Miller Leads in Bowling

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22 (AP)—Averaging 195 for his first 10 games, Joe Miller of Buffalo last night went into a 116 pin lead over Stewart Watson of Chicago in the opening block of their 80-game match for the national match game bowling championship. Miller tallied 1950 to Watson's 1834 and in so doing won nine of the 10 games by a margin of two, three or four pins and more. Only in the ninth game, when Watson counted 223 to reduce Miller's lead by 56 points, did the Bison bowler appear off form.

Indiana Needs Good Pitchers

'Big Ten' Champions Strong Everywhere Excepting in Battery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 22—Inexperienced pitching and catching staffs are presenting the most serious problems Coach Everett S. Dean has to face in grooming the Indiana University baseball team for its campaign to retain its "Big Ten" Conference championship this season. With veterans available for every infield and outfield position, the success of the team will depend on the efficiency of the batteries developed from last year's freshman and reserve teams.

V. S. Wilshere '35; W. M. Kehrt '35, and V. J. Roberts '35, will alternate on the mound. Wilshere, the only lefthander of the group, will bear most of the pitching burden. He has a fast curve ball and a good change of pace. Kehrt and Roberts also feature fast curve balls. V. E. Gery '35, also might see some action at this position. N. J. Downes '33; J. J. McLaughlin '35, and E. DuW. Kinsey '35, will compose the catching staff. All three have shown equal abilities behind the bat and all probably will be utilized in Conference games this season.

Although veterans are available for every infield and outfield position, promising sophomores will break into the lineup at several posts. Capt. H. A. Koenig '33 will play his third season at first base. He is a good hitter and an exceptional fielder. W. B. Dickey '33, regular right fielder, will be utilized as reserve first baseman. He is a heavy hitter and a dependable infielder.

R. F. Haussman '33, regular second baseman, is a good defensive man but a poor hitter and might be replaced in the lineup by K. F. Dugan '34, regular shortstop, if Morris Himelstein '35, reserve shortstop, should develop his ability at the latter position. Dugan is a good shortstop but can play at second base with almost equal ability, so it has developed into a rivalry between Haussman and Himelstein for a position in the lineup.

J. P. Dugan '35, brother of K. F. Dugan, has gained a regular post at third base, and L. M. Baker '33, who saw much action at that position last year, will be used as substitute third baseman and reserve left fielder. Dugan has been showing exceptional ability as an infielder and is a good hitter. Baker had a good batting average last year but has not been doing so well this season.

C. L. Howorth '34, one of the team's best hitters, is the regular left fielder. Stanley Saluski '33 and W. M. Cox '35 are the leading candidates for the center field position. Soluski is not an exceptional hitter, but is a good base runner and a dependable fielder. Cox has shown ability and may see some action this season. G. H. Challis '33, will substitute for Dickey as right fielder.

Union Printers' 25th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 22—When union printers assemble here Aug. 5 to 11, inclusive, to celebrate the silver anniversary of the Union Printers' International Baseball League, it will mark 25 years of achievement for this organization. That the typesetters of 13 cities should go to the expense of sending baseball teams on long trips to compete for a national championship and the Garry Herrmann Trophy, speaks not alone for the popularity of baseball, but for the progressiveness of the members of the International Typographical Union, of which, obviously, the players must be members.

Maine Central Annual Meeting

PORTLAND, Maine, April 21—Stockholders of the Maine Central Railroad, at their annual meeting Thursday afternoon, unanimously reelected the present board of directors and added to it H. H. Murchie of Calais, Maine. Mr. Murchie, a former member of the board, had resigned last year in order to permit the election of President E. S. French as a member. At Wednesday's meeting the stockholders increased the number of directors from 14 to 15 and returned Mr. Murchie to the board.

College Tennis Results

Chicago 5, Iowa 1.
Long Island 7, Panzer 0.
New York 8, Swarthmore 1.
Northwestern 5, Elmhurst 1.
Pennsylvania 9, Haverford 0.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL'S

"A Store Near You"

SHREDDED WHEAT

BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE

Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women

ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

Motion Pictures

Modern Masterpiece

The superb modern film classic, "Cavalcade," finds enriching setting in the spacious distances of the Metropolitan Theater, whose screen seems to enhance the luminant quality of even the best photography. And the photography of "Cavalcade" is of the jewel-toned best, its sequential flow clear and uninterrupted by nonessentials. It reveals its author, Mr. Noel Coward, as a man who can be more than merely clever, and its director, Mr. Frank Lloyd, as an observant artist of taste and discrimination, aware of the value of significant detail. Here is an art picture made in America.

Though cast and mise en scène are British, the appeal is international. A great narrative, personalizing a nation's struggles through one of its representative families and the corollary servants, it carries them through the Boer and the World Wars, with all the anguish and the humors laid on lightly.

Miss Diana Wynyard is beautifully the mother, "a noble type of good, heroic womanhood"; Mr. Clive Brook has the reserve and dignity of the English father, concealing emotion under a mask of reticence. The children are charming, well-bred English types. And when they are grown, equally charming and fine-grained. Mr. Frank Lawton does an excellent bit as one of the grown sons. Miss Ursula Jeans is sympathetically the servants' daughter, Fanny. And Miss Una O'Connor and Mr. Herbert Mundin supply the comic note, with the underlying pathetic touch.

A truly great picture, worthy of more than superficial attention.

"Secrets"

Admirers of Miss Mary Pickford will welcome the opportunity of seeing her in her new talkie, "Secrets," opening at Loew's State Theater yesterday, and of finding her as attractive as ever. Admirers of Mr. Leslie Howard, too, will observe with pleasure that he has not lost any of his charm in Hollywood.

The picture starts with some enchanting opening sequences of New England, its apple orchards in bloom and church spires cut clean against the sky. Mary, in period costume and curls, looks youthful and lovely. Mr. Howard is a delightful swain. The romantic interest is sustained through the sweethearts' elopement from the tyrannical father's house through the very pictorially presented terrors of their pioneer days in the West. When Mr. Howard (John Carlton) is on the verge of becoming Governor of California, the let-down begins, and only at the very end, when as old people the couple run away again (this time and very properly, from their grown children) to share the secrets of their life together alone, does romance return.

The photoplay is well mounted, scored with original descriptive accompaniment (a worthy practice deriving from foreign films), and satisfyingly cast. Mr. G. Aubrey-Smith as the father, Miss Doris Lloyd as the abetter of Mary's willfulness in the early scenes, and later that able actor Mr. Ned Sparks, as the man-of-all-work, Sunshine, contribute something more than routine characterizations. Mr. Frank Borsage has directed with imagination and skill.

Hollywood Dickens

An adaptation of Dickens's novel, "Oliver Twist," opened at Loew's Orpheum Theater yesterday, with Dickie Moore in the title rôle.

Dickie Moore is one of the few really lovable youngsters of the screen, but he is no more like Oliver Twist than our own Michael, whose chief deprivation has been of discipline. Dickie Moore is too young, too small in stature and not sufficiently "small in circumference." He does not appear underfed or scraggly or pitiable in the least. He is just a huggable baby whose play-acting is quite evidently play-acting in a rôle a little beyond him.

But it must be admitted he does as well as his confrères in the cast. For Mr. Irving Pichell's Fagin is made up to look like Shylock and stops with that; The Artful Dodger (Mr. Sonny Boy) remembers to jerk his head in his first few appearances and thereafter dismisses it as a job well done and over with. Charlie Bates (Mr. George Nash) is so-so. And Nancy Sykes seems to be Miss Doris Lloyd (and indeed she is no other) in an ungrateful if sympathetic part. The only actor who evokes for us the youthful pangs experienced in a first reading of the story is Mr. William Boyd as Bill Sykes. And he is grandly villainous. But the Brownlee of Mr. Alec B. Francis is rather nice, and Miss Barbara Kent makes the not too difficult grade of looking pretty as Rose Maylie.

How hard a thing it is to translate great literature to the screen. Mr. Herbert Brenon was not equal to the task. The printed page and the Cruikshank illustrations are still unsurpassed.

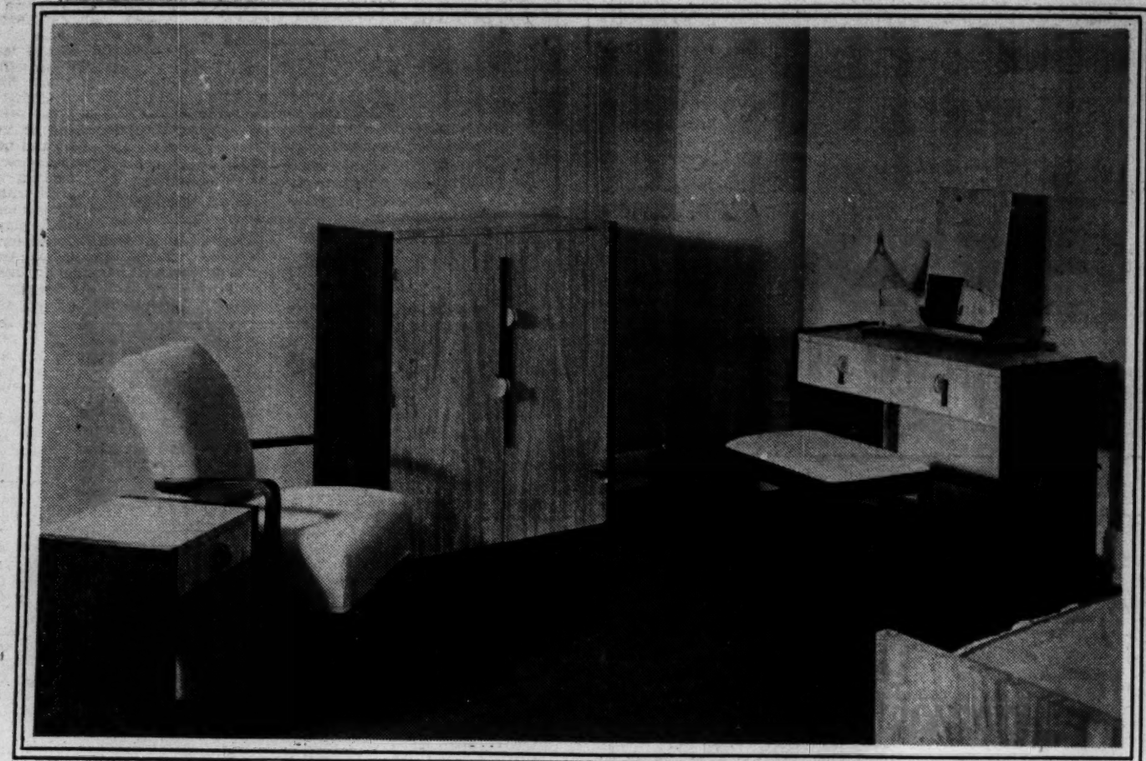
M. L.

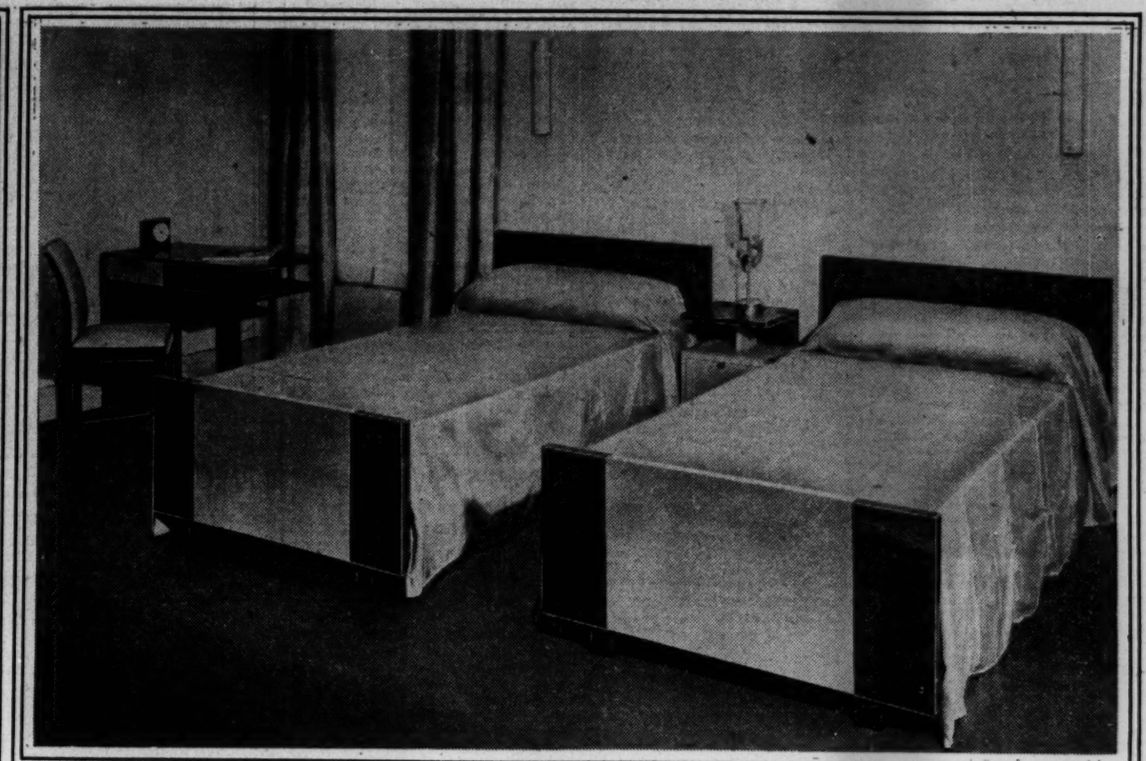
Edmonton Flying Club Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The distinction of operating the largest of the 25 flying clubs in Canada, goes to Edmonton, Alta. At the recent annual meeting it was shown that in 1932 a

Interior Decoration and Antiques





The New Styles in Furnishings

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York

IN THE few years that have passed since the first showings of modern furniture design were displayed in America, the acceptance of the new ideas has spread until it has reached, in some degree, nearly all sections of the United States. It is natural that this interest should be most marked in the largest cities of New York and Chicago, where people have become most familiar with the new in architecture. For now, as in the notable epochs of the past, changes in furniture forms have followed those of buildings in which the things were intended to be used.

America's first experience with twentieth century furniture designs was not a happy one for buyers, dealers, or manufacturers. It need not be mentioned now if it were not so recent as to be remembered by some people and to prejudice them in looking at the many admirable productions of today.

It all started here just after the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes held in Paris in 1924. This event registered the progress which had been made in this direction in Europe during the previous two decades. Americans were quite excited by the revelation. Enterprising dealers brought numerous models to New York and Chicago where they met with a lively interest in which curiosity played a large part. Sellers and makers of furniture did not understand at all what was behind the movement æsthetically, but they jumped at the opportunity of making quick profits through copying imported models that the public was not educated to the point of appreciating. Still worse, they devised queer shapes, thinking that oddity and distortion were the chief essentials of the modern movement.

A Natural Reaction From Excess

This hasty enterprise proved to be a costly venture, for taste had not been developed here as it had in Europe. After two years or so it was realized that their rush for the quick profits based on incompetent approaches to the problem was a serious mistake. Meantime a few American designers had been, from the first, following the developments in European taste in this field and some of them proved that their custom-made conceptions in the new manner were marketable. Then some of the more far-sighted manufacturers began to engage their services in devising shapes for quantity production.

This course turned out to be so successful that now a considerable number of prominent manufacturers are included among those who realize that the highest available talent can be profitably employed by them. As a result they are now offering the public furnishings in contemporary design which are of excellent artistic quality and still cost no more than equally good things that are of a so-called period style, or of no style at all.

A suggestion of the extent to which the talent of the first rank has been called in to assist the staffs of the furniture makers, may be found in a list of companies which has recently come to my notice. There are doubtless numerous others, but here are enough to assure buyers who are inclined to the contemporary style that a wide variety in types is now on the market.

John Widdicomb Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Widdicomb Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Charlotte Furniture Company, Charlotte, Mich.
Batesville Cabinet Company, Batesville, Ind.
Saginaw Furniture Shops, Saginaw, Mich.
Tennessee Furniture Corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Kent-Coffey Company, Lenoir, N. C.
Heywood-Wakefield Company, Boston.
Herman Miller Furniture Company, Zeeland, Mich.

Some of these concerns offer a line priced on levels comparable with those of conventional high-grade patterns. Others have turned to the low-price field, while some occupy a middle ground. Altogether it appears that the entire range of buyers' purses has been provided for, and with such skill and taste that in superficial appearance there may be little to distinguish the low priced from the more costly.

The three groups which are pictured here show manufacturers' groupings rather than those of a home, so they lack some of the convincing details of domesticity. They do, however, show clearly the controlling purpose, which is to provide various forms which are of the utmost suitability for present-day needs and comforts.

The woods of which these things are made have differing characteristics of grain and color, which are fully revealed by the plane surfaces such as are most naturally produced by the machines. As everybody knows, carvings and applied ornament are as foreign to machine operation as waltzing is to a horse, or Gothic architecture to steel and concrete construction. It can be done in all cases, but in all it is a stunt—not art.

Here we have mentioned only one phase of home furnishings—the product of furniture factories. Walls and floors, fabrics and metals, lights and ornaments, are vital in completing the setting. It will be found that these, too, have all been approached in a similarly successful manner by talented men and women of art.

The Sources, Inspiration and Logic

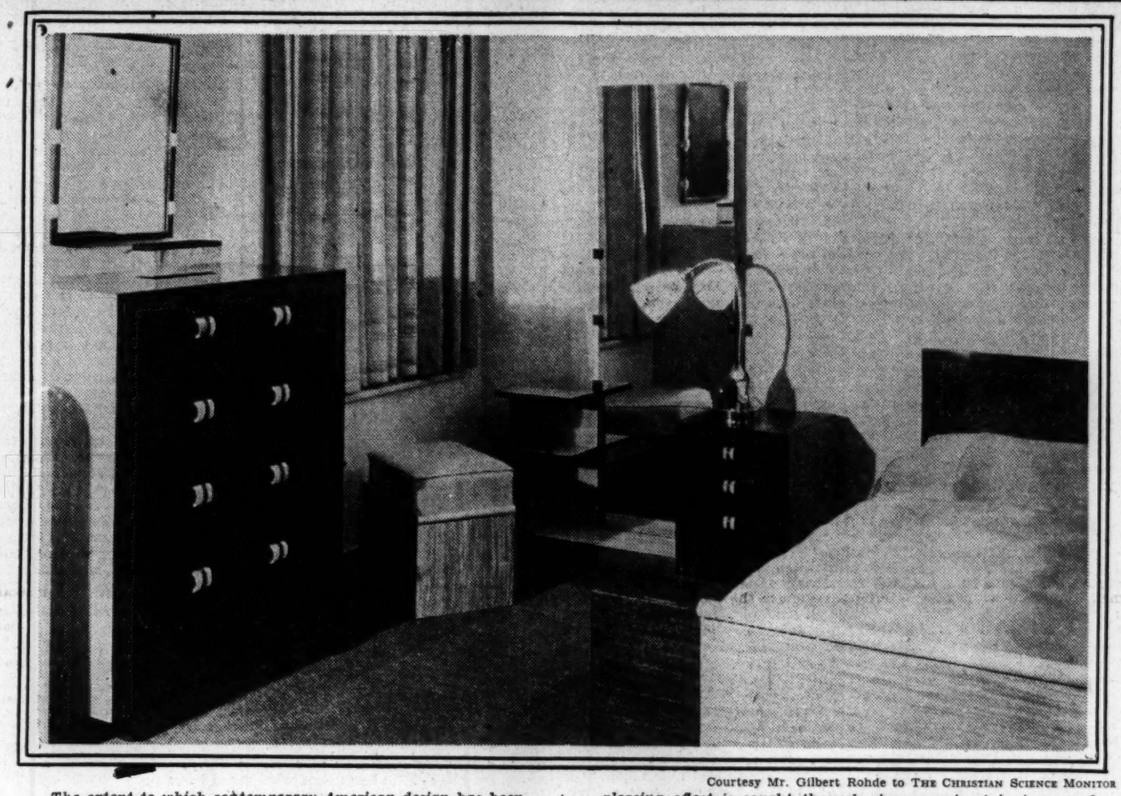
The movement toward the production of furniture which would fairly represent the progress of the age, with its marvelous development in the mechanical and electrical age for human convenience and comfort, started in Germany just after the turn of the century. From there it spread to France and other countries so Europeans are much more familiar with the various aspects of it than are Americans.

Office structures and apartment blocks of 20 years ago had become well established in a style in which habitual practices employed steel, concrete and glass as the chief materials. The wood, stone and brick which were the main resources of the centuries that are behind us were introduced little if at all in those buildings for offices and homes in large cities.

The new materials which replaced them must be put together in new ways, suited to their peculiar characters. The resulting effects differed much from the old, unless the architect went out of his way to imitate some old mode in his new medium. Even if he succeeded in giving outer walls some features of a Greek temple or a Louis XV palace, he forgot antiquity and the traditions when he provided for elevators, heating, lighting, refrigeration, plumbing, and the details that go with present day business and domestic needs.

It was in the offices of skyscraper-type buildings that equipment which was in harmony with surrounding walls, floors and ceilings began to appear—chairs, desks, tables, filing cabinets. These were often quite elemental, frankly for stark utility, and products of factories as mechanically minded as those that made adding machines, typewriters and such other business devices. Twenty years ago the private offices of chief executives in such a building might have been fitted with oak panelling supposed to have come from a Tudor mansion and had tables and chairs which were intended to be of the like fashion.

Those who are sympathetic with this movement appreciate that these new forms have a freshness, frankness, and vitality which is tuned to business and social activities of people of this generation. They are convinced that home furnishings of the eighteenth century days of the stagecoach and sailing ships are an unjustifiable anachronism for those who dwell in modern homes provided with electric refrigerators, radios, telephones and motorcars.



Courtesy Mr. Gilbert Rohde to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The extent to which contemporary American design has been applied to factory production of furniture is suggested by the bedroom groups shown here in part. The three are from as many different makers and all were originated by Mr. Gilbert Rohde.

At the left, above, the woods are figured aspen in natural finish, combined with straight stripe mahogany, stained a dark, slightly reddish brown. Made by the Kent-Coffey Manufacturing Company.

At the right are several pieces of extreme simplicity, in which pleasing effect is sought through strong contrast in two woods. These are English sycamore and sucupiro, a dark Brazilian wood showing very little grain. This is from the factory of the Herman Miller Furniture Company.

Below is another arrangement in which the natural beauties of the materials are counted sufficient gratification to the eye. Here an Oriental wood has been stained dark brown, and primavera, once known as white mahogany, supplies the contrast of color and grain. Made by the Tennessee Furniture Corporation.

Sometimes an American business house will announce proudly the fact that they have been in business for 50 years; very rarely indeed they were able to point to three-quarters of a century of activity in the same line. In England I fancy such figures would attract no attention at all, and it is likely that abundant material might be found there for a story that told of the records of establishments that which have been continued for several generations—possibly several centuries. The comparative youthfulness of America's business houses came to mind through noticing a recent advertisement of Christie, Manson & Woods of London—the world famous "Christie's."

The striking phrase was, "The commission for selling . . . is 7½ per cent. . . . These terms have remained the same since the foundation of the firm, over 150 years ago."

On another page of the magazine the announcement of the sales galleries of Sotheby & Co., Bond Street, London, contains the words, "Established, 1744."

C. G. B.

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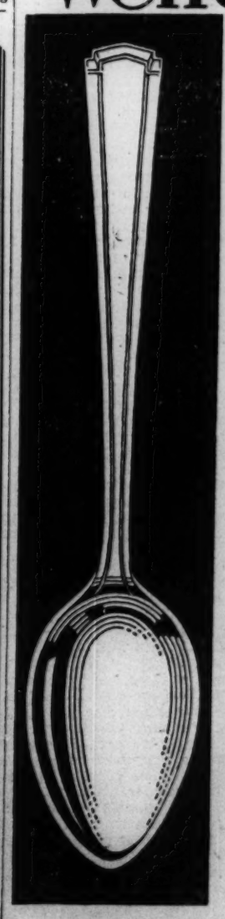
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Progress in Education

American Student Action Against War

Undergraduates Busy With Petitions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPURRED on by the success of a peace petition circulated at Brown University, Providence, R. I. which stated that the students who signed it would not bear arms for the United States Government except in case of armed invasion of the mainland, many colleges and universities throughout the country are circulating this and similar petitions, which they will send to the President of the United States. The Brown petition, which stirred the state Legislature to appoint a committee to look into the affair with the expectation of unearthing a Communist plot, has created more discussion on the topic of pacifism, and more comment from the undergraduate press than has any subject for a long time.

The Brown Daily Herald's appeal for coöperation in mobilizing a militant body opposed to war is getting an active response from many colleges and universities. Princeton and Columbia have taken up the work with a vigor heretofore unknown among un versity students in America. At Boston University, where discussion of controversial subjects has never reached a very heated point, the fight for the pacifist cause is being carried on with grim determination.

Done by Conservatives

Significant is the fact that the Brown petition was not drawn up by an element usually regarded as "cranks," but by a group which has the reputation of being conservative and given to clear thinking. Contrary to popular opinion this petition was not an offshoot of the much discussed Oxford Union petition, but was the result of a feeling of indignation caused by military propaganda. According to Harold Seidman, managing editor of the Brown Daily Herald and originator of the Brown petition, his sensibilities were aroused one night last month when he saw a news reel describing naval maneuvers and urging people to write their congressmen requesting that the United States Navy be built up to the size allowed by the London conference.

An editorial in the Brown Daily Herald, which instantly stirred the general public, was followed by the petition. However, interest in this was dying out and did not revive to any great extent until the legislative investigation was requested by William A. Needham, Brown alumnus and World War veteran. After Speaker William Reddy of the lower branch of the Rhode Island General Assembly had appointed a committee to look for "Reds" at the staid old university the petition began to take on importance. Signatures lengthened it and pacifism became, among many people, a topic for serious and thoughtful instead of derisive discussion.

Alumni Active

Many of the Brown alumni have sided with the undergraduates, and, unlike the alumni at Oxford Union, do not upbraid the students. There has been some criticism on the part of the alumni, but there has been an equal amount of encouragement. One alumnus, Albert C. Thomas, 1908, wrote a letter of commendation to the editors in which he quoted from a speech made on the eve of the Mexican War in 1847 by Francis Wayland, for almost 30 years president of Brown University, at a chapel address in Manning Hall:

"The citizen is under obligation to obey the voice of the magistrate, so long as the commands are such as he can obey without a violation of conscience. But if the state directs the citizen to do a wrong act, if it bids him go forth causelessly and needlessly to murder his innocent fellow men, then the obligation to obedience has ceased, the citizen may not at its command engage in an iniquitous war."

Although the policy of the Brown officials has been "hands off," the feeling of many of the faculty is with the petitioners. The students have found them to be as much in favor of such a petition as they are, themselves. The faculty feel, however, that should they sign they arouse a feeling of animosity between certain groups of the alumni.

Despite Obstacles

At other colleges where the petition was sent by the Herald, the interest in pacifism, or the new patriotism as it has been referred to, has gained impetus in spite of many obstacles set up by college papers which are controlled by conservative elements. The R. O. T. C. has proven a stumblingblock in many cases, and is reported to have been the cause of the petition's sudden disappearance in college newspaper offices.

The News at Boston University is controlled by the College of Business Administration where the R. O. T. C. group is intrenched. In consequence, the petition met a hasty end. The paper carried an interview with the head of the R. O. T. C. unit at Boston University, condemning the activities at Brown University. He referred to the Herald editorial, which denounced war as barbaric and heathenish, as a well-meaning move, but just a big blow in the air. An accompanying editorial attacked pacifist ideas of so drastic a nature.

With the appearance of the News editorial, the Boston University School of Theology, where there is a liberal element, started a petition of its own which was patterned after the Brown and Oxford petitions. One column is headed with the resolution, "We, the undersigned students of Boston University, hereby resolve never to bear arms for the U. S. government," while the other says, "We, the undersigned Boston University students, hereby resolve never to bear arms for the U. S. government in any cause but defense against armed invasion of our North American borders."

More Than Half Enroll

Despite the News attitude, more than half of the students enrolled at the School of Theology have signed the petition; and more than 200 students at the College of Liberal Arts where, in the past, opinions have not been expressed and where the students have gained a reputation for being very conservative, have made known their alliance to the pacifist pledg.e

The Brown petition met a similar fate at the hands of the Harvard Crimson and the Tufts and Northeastern papers, but the Boston University Theological School petitions are getting into these institutions. When they are filled out, they will be sent to join the Brown petitions on their trip to the President of the United States.

At Harvard the managing editor, in spite of the editorial that was run in the Crimson adversely criticizing the Brown Daily Herald editorial, expressed the opinion that there was a sympathetic feeling in the undergraduate body toward the petition. According to those who are in a position to know there is little doubt that the petition now being circulated at Harvard by Boston University School of Theology adherents will get a considerable number of signers.

Editorially the Princetonian, undergraduate organ at Princeton, said in reference to the Brown pledge, "While not quite so broad a declaration as that of the Oxford Union vote, the pledge presents in definite form the decision that every thinking man will be forced to make sooner or later." It said that the feeling that has traditionally been designated as patriotism has frequently been only blind emotion. "The ranting Nationalists," the editorial continues, "cannot realize that the day is past when 'My country, may she ever be right; but my country right or wrong,' expressed the national sentiment. Thoughtful members of society today are motivated by a new patriotism, the patriotism of 'my country right or wrong; if right to keep her right, if wrong to set her right.'" The Princetonian is sponsoring the Brown petition at Princeton with success.

A Voluntary Poll

Columbia University, as a result of the Brown Daily Herald's plea, took up the fight for peace by taking a voluntary poll which revealed some interesting facts. Of the 920 students who registered 293 stated that they would go to war under on circumstances; 485 stated that they would go to war in case of invasion only; 38 declared that they would fight to protect United States citizens or investments abroad, and 81 said that they would fight for the country "right or wrong." Then 464 of the number asserted that they would willingly suffer imprisonment for their convictions.

At the College of the City of New York the undergraduate paper took up the fight with more vigor than any other college organ. The student body was responding exceptionally well, but the petition had to be dropped because college officials were afraid that the institution would be branded "Red" with the result that it would be hard to obtain funds with which to continue the college.

On the west coast the Brown petition is being signed by students at Reed College in Portland, Ore. Seven colleges of the San Francisco Bay region meeting at Leland Stanford drew up a petition of their own which says that "This group, believing it is unnecessary and absurd to settle political or economic disputes between nations by violence, will refuse to be conscripted into any war whatsoever.

The Bucknellian, Bucknell's newspaper, has heartily indorsed the action at Brown and is getting signatures to the Brown petition. Tulane and the University of Chicago are also passing the Brown petition among their students with gratifying results. The Amherst paper, although coöperating in the movement, expressed the opinion that a poll, such as was used at Columbia, would be more enlightening, while Dartmouth editors said that they preferred to carry on the fight for peace by publishing anti-militarist propaganda because they believed such tactics more effective.

Some students did not sign the petition, they said, because they could not tell what their reactions would be a few years from now. Harold Seidman, in view of this feeling, issued the following statement:

"Inasmuch as there seems to be a general misunderstanding concerning the nature of the anti-war pledge now being circulated at Brown University, I wish to state as strongly as possible that the pledge is not irrevocable. We realize that no one can venture to predict his conduct in 15 or 20 years.

"The committee at Brown decided to use a pledge because we felt that this was the best and strongest method for solidifying public opinion. A student may mark his ballot carelessly but he will give the subject careful consideration before he affixes his signature to a pledge. Every undergraduate who has signed the pledge not to bear arms, except in case of invasion, has done so after preliminary and careful thought. This is one of the principal things that we wanted to accomplish."

R. B. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On the Playground of the International School in Spain, Showing Two of The Three Buildings.

Changes to Achieve Euphony

Our Living Language Series—10

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REVIEW: Do you know when to use *principle*, and when to use *princip-a-l*? The ideal way is to learn the use of one of these words; then, when you cannot use *that* one—use the *other!*

pl occurs in the word *principle; pl* also occurs in the word *plan*. Whenever you can *use* the word *plan*, there you can use the word *principle*. In these sentences, note that the substitution does not change the sense; but if you find a sentence where p-l-a-n will not fit, then p-r-i-n-c-i-p-l-e will not fit, and you must use the other word.

What is the —— of the thing? (What is the *plan* of the thing?)
Is it a matter of ——? (That is, is it a matter of *planning*?)
It isn't the —— of the thing, it's the money! (The *plan* of the thing.)
What does he say about that —— in politics? (*Plan* in politics.)
Is this the —— city? (Wouldn't it be inane to say "the plan city"? Therefore, it is obvious that the pl-word cannot be used. You must use the other.)
Are you the —— of this school? (You cannot substitute plan, here!)

Review again the changing of prefixes; we have considered the change in *com*—changing to *col*, to agree with the *l* in *loqu*, in the word *colloquial*. Also, we noted that *adpreciate* would be an awkward word, while *appreciate* is easy to say. This changing of letters, for agreement, is done for greater ease of speech—for pleasanter-sounding speech; that is, for *euphony*. Webster defines *euphony* as being "a pleasing, or sweet, sound; the acoustic effect of words so combined and uttered as to please the ear." Webster further notes that *euphony* is the "tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, resulting in changes in combination, due to increased speed of utterance and economy of effort, rather than to a striving after pleasing effect, as formerly supposed." Phrased less formally, Webster's definition of euphony might be the simple definition of the Greek forms *eu* plus *phonos*—the word meaning "well-said," "well-sounded," or "well-voiced." Pleasing speech or pleasing words may be said to be euphonious.

Hereafter, in these lessons, we shall often consider changes in word forms, for euphony.

In writing words, you are often in doubt as to whether or not the consonant is doubled. This will be considered later, for the formation of derived words in *ing* and *ed;* but such words as *appalled, attempted, accede, accrue, affliction,* and others are formed by the joining of a prefix which can *not* have its letters dropped, but whose letters may be changed, for euphony.

Appall. *Pall*—as, a *pall* of smoke, is related by derivation to the word *pale*. *Ad* is the prefix, which changes for euphony, from *ad* to *ap*—in order to agree with the beginning consonant of the word *pall*. To *appall* is literally, to "make toward paleness"; thus, to *shock*, to *affright*, to *depress*, or *discourage* with fear. You will never misspell the word *appall*, then, if you remember it is *ad* plus *pall*.

In the same way, *attempt* is *ad* plus *tempt;* you cannot throw the *d* of *ad* away, but you can change it to agree with *t* in *tempt*.

Ad becomes *ac* in *accede, accrue; af* in *affict*. Other changes, for euphony, occur in other words; watch for them in your reading.

In *afar, atone, abroad,* and other words, the prefix is not *ad*, but *a*. If any of these words are confusing, look to Webster for their derivation.

NEXT WEEK—Making the Dictionary Tell Us.

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Dog Roll of Honor

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE dog roll of honor is a long one. In the four months of the year, more than a score of canine heroes have qualified for a diploma given meritorious dogs by a magazine, Dog World, published here.

A great variety of breeds are represented, and some of the valiant animals were listed as "just dog." Each one did some important service for his master, either warning him of fire, rescuing his child, calling for help when his master needed it, chasing away burglars or protecting his mistress.

Here are some of the celebrities in the canine hall of fame:

Ripples, a wire-haired fox terrier, and Jack, "just dog," pets of Mr. Fred Olmstead of Orwell, N. Y. They twice prevented thieves from getting into their master's store.

Boyswater Spot, owned by Mrs. H. R. Kenny, 26 Sims Avenue of Ottawa, Can. She prevented fire from an overheated iron by pulling out a burning cardboard, biting the piece all around the edges and trampling it until she put out the fire, scorching her own feet.

Seven dogs rescued their friends from fire by warning them of the blaze. Back-Fire, an Airdale, saved Mr. Albert Versen, of Glenham, N. Y., by tugging at his wrists until he awoke just in time to get out of a burning house. Mickey, a spitz, owned by Mr. J. Welch, of Seaside, Ore., saved three people by throwing himself against the door of their bedroom and barking until they awoke. They made a hasty escape in their night clothes, just in time, the family reported.

All, owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Muleri, 918 Stanley Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., saved the lives of seven persons, it was claimed, when he smelled smoke and awakened the family by barking.

And so the story goes. Other dogs were quick to call for aid when their masters or masters' friends were in trouble. Brunhilde, a German shepherd, led her master, Dr. G. P. Lux, of Monrovia, Calif., to a lonely mountain stream where a man was lying unconscious. As a result of the dog's action the man was rescued. Three other dogs in various parts of the country were awarded diplomas for barking for aid when their masters were hurt by falling trees.

An act of dog chivalry was recorded in awarding a diploma to Horn's Li'l Fella, a cocker owned by Miss Ruthy Horn of Cottage Grove, Ore. Li'l Fella trailed and found a lost puppy when all tracks had been obliterated by a heavy snow.

International School in Spain

Developing New Technique in Language Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

A SCHOOL where children pick up foreign languages unconsciously and assimilate foreign culture without interfering with regular education in the mother tongue is an experiment which is being carried out in Madrid. This is the Spanish International School, founded in 1928 by the Association for Plurilingual Education, and organized under the direction of the well-known educationist, Dr. José Castillejo, professor of Roman law at Madrid University.

The school aims at making all students, by the time they have reached university age, able to understand French, English and German, like their predecessors of the Renaissance, and, like them, able to continue their studies under the foremost teachers of any nations they wish, in any of the world centers of learning. It seeks to build up character through "healthy habits of mind, self-control, sense of duty, pleasure in work, and self-confidence."

The staff, recruited by Dr. Castillejo, includes Spanish and foreign teachers, among whom is one American woman from the American School in Paris. The strictest rule of the establishment is that these teachers shall speak only their own language, even when talking privately to the children. The child instinct for imitation is put to the best use, and little boys and girls who are too young to reason the difference between languages repeat what they hear and distinguish between the different forms of speech by the names of their teachers.

The New Technique

A new technique is created by the International School in that it takes the direct method in languages to its logical conclusion by making no attempt to teach organized grammar courses and by starting with children at the age of three or four, instead of eleven or twelve when they are too old to learn by instinctive imitation, and too young to learn by philological enthusiasm. Even Latin is taught by the direct method to a group of pupils who have shown a special aptitude, and although there is no speaking in what is a dead language, a textbook has been prepared which is sufficiently graded for the purpose, and in each lesson a rule is learned by intuition. This is considered a definite advance on those educational systems which either do not take the direct method far enough or begin with it too late.

From the age of three to the age of seventeen, the courses have been planned to make the most of what the child can give, and it is from the work of Jean Jacques Rousseau, the founder of modern education, the guiding purpose of the school is drawn. In the preface to "Emile," Rousseau criticizes those who "look always for the man in the child, without thinking what the child is before he becomes a man." With this in mind, therefore, the executive committee, under Dr. Castillejo's lead, have expressly avoided the usual classification of subjects according to difficulty, since this is the teacher's criterion, and not the child's.

The International School is a potent force for international peace. It adapts school life in general to a wider conception and background of life today. This orientation is further made possible by the limitation of instruction to a supplementing of the knowledge the child receives from the home, newspapers, wireless, the cinema, and social intercourse in general. Since it also admits children of all nationalities, national barriers are already overcome before national prejudice has had time to develop.

The rooms of the school are well lit and airy, the decoration is in bright colors, and particularly in the dining room with gaily colored tablecloths and painted chairs, low windows and flowers, a happy environment is created. A lively atmosphere pervades the place, and the children are contented to be at school, and glad to go there.

Instruction in Spanish is given in the basic subjects, but at the same time there are daily lessons in two foreign languages. While the oldest children are at present aged only 12 or 13, it is intended later to organize exchange visits abroad, which the authorities hope will some time be made more easy by the establishment of international schools in other countries. An international university as the ultimate goal is still a dream.

Free to Develop

The executive committee have the distinction of having refused offers of state assistance, so as to be free to develop on their own lines without interference. They have already spent 600,000 pesetas ($50,000) on buildings and installation, the money being subscribed privately. More is needed for further development, for provision will have to be made year by year until the pupils reach university age, when a full study of the results, which it is confidently believed will have justified the expenditure, will be made possible.

This freedom which the committee have made such a feature allows them to invite frequent visits from parents, who go into the classrooms, ask questions, and take a genuine interest in the work of the school. Teachers and pupils take these visits as a matter of course and no embarrassment is felt on either side.

The school has now three buildings on rising ground away from the crowded center of the city. All the classrooms face south, and the school can be converted into an open-air establishment. A swimming pool and house for boarders are to be added. The school is non-commercial, non-party and non-sectarian, and seeks to be a "seed-plot to develop the child's constructive and analytical faculties, rather than a storehouse of secondhand knowledge."

Letters From Parents

On the Value of Pets

Toronto

Dear Parents:

No doubt, you will appreciate my feelings when one day our two daughters rushed in with a bundle in their arms. They dashed up to the third floor, joyously exclaiming, "The darling kitten," "Where's something for a bed?" "Get a dish of milk," etc.

Suspecting an addition to the pet family, I, too, went atticward, and found Ethel and Marion seated on a trunk, silently adoring a wee kitten with such a round, full tummy he could hardly walk.

I said, as I thought, conclusively, "Girls, you can't keep him. You know Chinnie (our Pekingese) is not fond of cats, and certainly our bird would not be."

Ethel, the elder, rushed to the newcomer's defense, calling attention to all his fine points, and ending with the assertion that he was not an ordinary cat because his great-grandmother had been a "pure white Persian!"

There was not a trace of the blue-blooded ancestress in the tiny gray mite with its spike of a tail. But his confiding baby way was more potent than beauty, so "Boots" was accepted into the family.

That evening Chinnie was brought cautiously into the room. Our furtive manner aroused his suspicions immediately, and the sight of a kitten in his precincts confirmed the worst. Every hair in his thick coat bristled, and he barked so threateningly that we hustled him away. It took about a week of firm friendly instruction to convince him that Boots had come to stay. But at last they became fast friends, aiding and abetting each other in turning the house topsy-turvy with their wild races.

At the same time Boots became familiar with the bird. Every morning, when the bath water was placed in the cage the kitten was put on his pillow near it. Only once, early in the experiment when Billy splashed more than usual did Boots show any desire to interfere. Then his tentative little paw was firmly pushed from the cage and he was left in no doubt that he must keep "hands off."

Previously, I had read an article by a bird lover, who vehemently protested against a cat's presence near a bird. The writer asked, "Would you like to be in a cage, while a lion continually stared ferociously at you?"

I wondered if we, too, were being cruel, but after watching them closely I discovered that, far from, "staring ferociously," Boots chose the chair under Billy's cage only when he desired a nap, so since his eyes were tight shut, he could not possibly frighten our feathered pet.

Thus our animals became a friendly unit, dearly loved by the family. Hoping this may allay the scruples of any other doubting mother, I am (Mrs.) M. B. E.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dog Befriends a Cat

La Grange, Ill.

Dear Friends:

A neighbor of ours had two cats. One was coal black, named Abdul Hamid. The other was a beautiful grey with black markings on her front legs that gave her the appearance of wearing boots. The owners called her Mrs. Bolero. At length these neighbors found it necessary to move away, but to their anxiety, about that time, Mrs. Bolero disappeared and the family had to go off without her, content with promises that we would write them when we found her.

One day not long after this our dog Touser was lying on the lawn when suddenly he began to bark so furiously that our attention was directed to him. He rushed out of the yard and across the field: the hair on his neck was straight up, for in front of him stood a cat—his greatest aversion. They stood facing each other menacingly. Evidently the cat was telling him something, and he believed her, for he began to wag his tail and to our astonishment the cat rubbed herself against him coaxingly. Touser started back toward the house followed by the cat. When they came nearer we saw that Touser was carrying something in his mouth and the cat was similarly burdened. They came into the yard and up to the door, where Touser laid his burden down and began to wag his tail. He had carried a black kitten and Mrs. Bolero had carried a gray one in her mouth. Touser gave quick, sharp barks as if to say, "This cat has lost her home and is tired and hungry." Understandingly we provided milk and a soft, lined basket for the kittens. We named the black one Abdul Hamid 2d and the gray one "Boots."

(Mrs.) J. C. K.

♦ ♦ ♦

Enriched His Character

Oconomowoc, Wis.

Dear Friends:

More than 30 years ago, our boy, John, having waited patiently, until 8½ years old, to have a pony, was sorely tried to find that the gentle-faced, shaggy-coated little animals, which had been purchased at night, when the defect was not noticed, bore a lame foot, having been run over by a heavy conveyance.

John refused to send him back; but instead, consulted his friend, the horse shoer, who assured him that with careful using and attention, the trouble might be overcome. The counsel and directions were followed. There was no fast riding nor overtaxing. No racing nor circus stunts with other pony owners; just short, quiet trips to the country and back.

Later, when a small buggy was acquired, John jumped out at every hill and pushed from behind, so that pony should not tire too much. He was always fed and watered faithfully, and treated very kindly. Boy and pony were great comrades, and it was hard to part them, when, four years later, John left for boarding school—and pony was sold to a little girl friend.

When home for vacation, the next year, John met pony again and affectionate greetings were exchanged. The pony's joy was marked.

As our boy grew to manhood, we felt sure that the loving care and consideration given to his little horse had enriched his character, softened his disposition, made him kind toward other animals and gentle in his ways.

S. M. W.

♦ ♦ ♦

Protecting the Baby

Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Pee-Wee is a small white poodle dog very much loved by the members of the family with whom she lives. Of course she loves all of her family, especially her little playmate, Mary. When Mary was just beginning to toddle she climbed up onto a couch. Pee-Wee was watching over her just as she had always done since Mary was a wee baby. Mary's mother was in another room busy with her work and did not know that her small daughter was in a place where she should not be. Presently Pee-Wee came into the room and at first Mary's mother paid no attention to her, but suddenly she noticed that Pee-Wee seemed to act funny and looked at the door and then at her. The thought came to her then that Pee-Wee was trying to tell her something, so she went out in the other room just in time to save her baby from a fall onto the hard floor. After that when Pee-Wee would come anywhere that Mary's mother was working and act as though she was trying to tell her something, she would always go and find the baby some place where she should not be. How very grateful the members of the family are to dear little Pee-Wee for her love and faithfulness.

(Mrs.) F. S. A.

The editors thank readers of this column for providing letters for the "Be Kind to Animals" edition of the Educational Page of last Tuesday. The letters in today's column are an overflow from that page. A few more may be used in later numbers of The Parent.

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The Home Forum

A Poet and a Tower

THOSE who know the early poems of William Butler Yeats remember how full they are of images of solitude, of secluded places, of lonely islands, of the murmurous gloom of supernatural forests, of shadowy pools, of shell-strewn seacaves, of towers beside water where ladies dream over their silken threads or some figure like Milton's Platonist reads an open book beside a lamp far into the night.

Not only the poems, but the early prose also, reveals this favorite image: a lonely figure enshrined in loneliness. I select at random some sentences from an article on Todhunter's poems which Yeats wrote in 1887: "The modern writer, if he be a man of genius, is a solitary. . . . All that is greatest in modern literature is soliloquy." These sentences show us how early the image of a lonely figure had intruded itself into Yeat's imagination.

"A man's life of any worth is a continual allegory," said Keats, and this remark helps us to understand how a man so naturally gregarious and fond of human society as Yeats was, and is, should reverence loneliness with his imagination. Subjective men, in other words, very often seek through the imagination a way of life which is the antithesis of that determined by their nature: they seek in their imaginative life what they lack in their everyday life.

Desire tends to bring about union with the object desired. For 40 years Yeats dreamed of the hollow-cheeked scholar in his tower. Then sometime before 1919 he bought a tower in Galway, one of the many that the Normans built in Ireland 400 years before Spenser lived in and absorbed the Irish landscape. Against the shelter of one of its walls, Yeats built a cottage of old mill-boards and sea-green slates and wrought iron from the smithy in the neighboring village of Gort, and named tower and cottage Thor Ballylee. Today in one of the rooms of the tower, its sides oriented to the points of the compass, Yeats dreams over an open book beside a candle as 50 years ago did the image of his youth. Once more time has turned a dream into fact, and life has imitated art.

* * *

And now the ancient tower, tumultous with memories of seven centuries, has become the center of Yeats's imaginative as well as of his physical life. In it he writes his poems; from it come the titles of his recent books—the "Tower," the "Winding Stair." Here imagination is stimulated and fed by the associations that cling about its walls—the men of arms who have clanked their way up its winding stair, the people who have lived within the circle of its horizon, the local legends that linger in the plain which it dominates. Here he dreams of the deeds he has done, the men he has chosen for friends, the books he has read and built into his mind.

"Never had I more excited, passionate, fantastical imagination!" he cries in the teeth of time. The thought and abstraction he earlier shunned—"I would be ignorant as the dawn!"—has now become a refuge, and he turns to Plato and Plotinus and the Platonists who followed them, studying now the monuments of the human mind's magnificence from which he fled in his youth.

He walks to the battlements and dreams of Mrs. French, an eccentric eighteenth-century neighbor, or of Mary Hynes, a peasant girl made famous by Blind Raftery's song, or of Red Hanrahan, who turned a pack of cards into a hare and a pack of hounds who straightway swept off in pursuit of the frightened hare. Galway traditions have replaced the stories from old Irish legend: Cuchulain and Maeve and Deirdre are forgotten, but the tower remains.

* * *

Age turns often to the companions of its youth; and Yeats, before a turf fire in the gray hearth of Thor Ballylee, dreams of the friends who may not sup with him there. These portraits are magnificent, all the essence of the personality distilled into a few lines. Like Japanese painting, they have the radiant fullness of true simplicity, a simplicity that is only attained by the severest exclusion of needless detail. I quote his memory of Lionel Johnson:

Lionel Johnson comes first to mind,
That loved his learning better than
mankind,
Though courteous to the worst; much falling he
Brooded upon sanctity
Till all his Greek and Latin learning seemed
A long blast upon the horn that brought
A little nearer to his thought
A measureless consummation that he dreamed.

In these lines Lionel Johnson becomes a figure cut in agate, shrined in words as time-resisting as marble.

The style in which Yeats chants aloud his poems in the hush of his tower is one that has taken 50 years of matching words to meaning to evolve, and yet the lines fall on the ear as naturally as a folk-song. No English poet—not even Shelley—excels Yeats in the richness of his rhythmic gift; the lines waver and change pace subtly, beautifully, ebbing and flowing as the thought expands and contracts to stop with a cadential line made ample and powerful by suspensions, such as the "a little nearer to his thought" in the lines quoted above. All the cunning voweling that Anglo-Irish poetry inherits from the Gaelic bards of the eighteenth century is here put to masterly use, and the rhymes are not noticed—I know of no higher praise for them.

Murmur aloud the following lines from the "Tower" as the poet himself murmurs them in Thor Ballylee.

Pride, like that of the morn,
When the headlong light is loose,
Or that of the fabulous horn,
Or that of the sudden shower
When all streams are dry,
Or that of the hour
When the swan must fix his eye
Upon a fading gleam,
Float out upon a long
Last reach of glittering stream
And there sing his last song.

The voice sings like a fine fiddle on vowels like the *o*'s in *morn* and *horn*, the change of speed in the last two lines gives the ear great joy; and the thought is compact, taut with the tension of fine compression, glowing with a radiant simplicity achieved only by the painful shedding of much that a younger and less severe artist would have liked so well he would have refused to exclude it.

These later poems that Yeats sends forth from his tower, widely read as they are at Oxford, are comparatively unknown in America. The Harvard Library copy of the "Tower" lies before me; and, while it has been in the library considerably over a year, yet in that time it has had before me only one borrower. These poems deserve to be better known here; of course they will be. Yeats is destined surely to take his place among the English poets; but it is not hard to understand why they are little read here now. The instinct that in his youth guided Yeats away from intellectualism and abstraction was a wise one. If he gives full rein to them, he wanders down paths like that in "A Vision" where few of us can follow. There has always been much symbolism in his poetry; Yeats has always surrendered to the fascination of what is difficult. Today, removed from life in his Norman tower, his poetry daily becomes more intellectual and abstract, seeking new harmonies of intellect and emotion.

As Thor Ballylee has inherited the meanings attributed in the past to the tower, so the winding stair by which Yeats ascends to his study arched with stone has inherited the meanings of the gyre or whorl. From the battlements he watches the heavens daily revolve in their circle; through his open windows he senses the slower circle of the seasons. All things move in circles, "The Primum Mobile that fashioned us has made the very owl in circles move"; as usual given an image, Yeats turns it over and over in his mind until he has realized all its wonder. It is by this intense preoccupation with symbol that Yeats winds his way to the center of human life, circling up the tower of understanding by the winding stair of Thor Ballylee.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

"The Happy Land" of the Ancients

Leaving Kalamata we drove this morning through the rich Messenian plains on our way to Ithome. The vines were in fuller leaf than we had yet seen them, the Judas trees, a brilliant mauve in colour. With these, as with the olives, the mulberries, the figs and cypresses, the fields of iris, we had already become familiar, but the climate of this, the warmest region in Greece, showed itself in the thick hedges of aloes and cactus, which lined the road for miles. We were in the Makaria, "the blessed," "the happy land" of the ancients, so abundantly watered, so fruitful is it, so rich the soil and hot the sun. . . .

The site of Messene is now occupied by vineyards and tilled fields. It was built, we are told, after solemn sacrifices, to the music of flutes, and very keen was the competition between the companies of builders, cheered, some by the melodies of Sacadas, some by those of Pronomus, famous musicians of the olden time. Thus animated, the Messenians in their joy built the walls of their recovered city in eighty-five days—a miraculous achievement if you will, but not so great a miracle as the rise of Thebes to the music of Amphion's lyre—proof of the enthusiasm of the returned exiles and the value of music as an incentive to labour.

Accompanied as usual by the song of nightingales we drove north-west to Ithome, and soon after our arrival heard a blackbird in good voice. Ithome, it should be understood, is a mountain (two thousand six hundred and thirty feet) and at the same time the citadel of Messene, which lies to the east below it, a city once five miles in circumference. Nowhere in Greece is to be seen such an impressive military work as this ancient fortress, complete, with many of its towers still standing, the masonry beautifully cut and jointed. The city walls join the cliffs of the Acropolis, and are pierced with flanking double-storied towers. The Arcadian gate, the best preserved, in particular excited our admiration, a double gate enclosing a circular court for the guards, and built of gigantic stones, the immense lintel nineteen feet in length. But we had hardly eyes for the work of the ancient architect, noble as it is, for around us, beneath the twin-peaked citadel, was spread an enchanting scene. We lay by the ivy-covered walls in the warm sunshine and gazed at the hillside lovely with yellow broom in flower, and the valleys smiling with patches of light-blue flax. The air was sweet with white hawthorn, and everywhere the heather mingled with the purple flowers of wild lavender, with the tall asphodel, and lupins and rock-roses.—W. MACNEILE DIXON, M. A. in "Hellas Revisited." (London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans Green.)

By Courtesy of the Malmö Museum, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Winter": From an Oil Painting by Peter Adolf Persson

An April Day

When the warm sun, that brings
Seed-time and harvest, has returned again,
'Tis sweet to visit the still wood, where springs
The first flower of the plain.

I love the season well,
When forest glades are teeming with bright forms,
Nor dark and many-folded clouds foretell
The coming-on of storms.

From the earth's loosened mould
The sapling draws its sustenance, and thrives;
Though stricken to the heart with winter's cold,
The drooping tree revives.

The softly-warbled song
Comes from the pleasant woods, and colored wings
Glance quick in the bright sun, that moves along
The forest openings.

When the bright sunset fills
The silver woods with light, the green slope throws
Its shadows in the hollows of the hills,
And the wide upland glows.

And when the eve is born,
In the blue lake the sky, o'er-reaching far,
Is hollowed out, and the moon dips her horn,
And twinkles many a star.

Inverted in the tide
Stand the gray rocks, and trembling shadows throw,
And the fair trees look over, side by side,
And see themselves below.

Sweet April! many a thought
Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed;
Nor shall they fail, till, to its autumn brought,
Life's golden fruit is shed.

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.
Works.

PETER ADOLF PERSSON, the Swedish painter, was born in the small village of Kvistofta, in the province of Skåne. Between the years 1882 and 1886 he studied at the Academy of Art in Stockholm and some years later went to Paris for a short time to study. Most of his paintings are pictures of the Scanian landscape, the hills and woods, but principally of the flat country with its characteristic avenues of pollarded willows.

Mr. Persson's oil painting, "Winter," shows a road in Skåne. It was painted at the beginning of the present century and was bought by the Malmö Museum in 1909. The pale winter sunshine throws the thin shadows of the willow trees across the road. Some farmhouses are seen in the distance. Behind the willow trees runs a stone wall and on the other side of the road a little brook runs too swiftly to be ice-bound.

Mr. Persson has painted many fine winter landscapes and he gets marvelous effects of the sun shining on the back of a tree or on a distant church tower. He has done another painting of the scene in the above picture; but in the second version winter has given place to spring, the snow has melted, the road is deep in mud and the gray sky is covered with clouds, while in the distance the sun breaks through and shines on the houses in the background. The painting at first sight may appear somber; nevertheless, the feeling of spring is there. It seems that, if the sun would only creep forward and touch the trees, they would burst into leaf.

Mr. Persson is well represented in the Malmö Museum. During the years he spent in Stockholm, he painted pictures of the Stockholm archipelago and he has also painted the mountains in the north and in the province of Värmland.

The Activities of Anon.

It has been said that Anon. is the most delightful of the poets. He is also the oldest and the most prolific of them. His age exceeds that of the Wandering Jew, and the mere names of his works fill a large book. Many people say that he wrote the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, and, since those days, there is scarcely a branch of literature in which he has not displayed his incomparable genius. Possibly—for I am no scholar—the *Iliad* was not the earliest of his deathless works. I understand that it is to him, rather than to Moses, that modern scholarship attributes the *Pentateuch*, and he certainly wrote the *Book of Job*. More varied and fertile than Bacon himself, he gave us in one age the legends of Cuchulain and Fionn and, in another age, the *Letters of Junius*. One day he would write the *Drapier's Letters*; a century or so later, when the novel had become popular, he set to and composed the earliest of the Waverley Novels. Nothing comes amiss to his pen—memoirs, drama, verse, or journalism. Some of the most successful books of reminiscences of our time have sprung from his brain. He created one of the sensations of the age with *An Englishwoman's Love Letters;* and, as if his other work were not enough for one man, he writes all the leading articles in the newspapers.

Naturally, when so excellent an author is known to have written a book, public curiosity is immediately awakened. Revelations about the conduct of great men seem doubly interesting if they are made by him and not by a nobody with a name. He exercises a spell on the imagination like the Man in the Iron Mask, who might easily have been forgotten if he had not been unknown. That is, perhaps, why Anon. has for centuries been so dominant a force, not only in literature, but in politics. Statesmen, according to report, have often trembled at his nod. From his position on the leader-page of the newspapers he makes and unmakes public opinion. It is probable that the ordinary citizen is much more influenced by what Anon. says than by anything said by Mr. Shaw or Mr. Wells. Certainly, if I were a politician, I should not mind whether Mr. Shaw or Mr. Wells disagreed with me, if I had the whole-hearted support of Anon. Even the most powerful men find themselves impotent in comparison with this marvellous secret force. . . .

But the activities of Anon. through his long life have not been confined to literature and journalism. If I am not mistaken, he built the Pyramids and some of the loveliest of the Christian churches. He was a great sculptor in Greece, and, as a painter, he has enriched the world with many masterpieces, though at times he has descended to the vilest daubs. It was his genius, too, that gave most of the cities of the earth, and the mountains, and the rivers their names. It was he who cherished in his memory the early annals of great peoples, and preserved the story of their origin before the invention of writing.—ROBERT LYND, in "It's a Fine World." (London: Methuen.)

Noon-Silence

(Australian Forest)

A lyre-bird sings a low melodious song—
Then all is still: a soft wind breathes along
The lofty gums and faintly dies away:
And silence wakes and knows her, dream is day.

—WILLIAM SHARP. "Poems."

Avgjørelse efter rett og billighet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FOR mange århundrer siden definerte Aristoteles begrepet billighet—med henblikk på dets forhold til den almindelige lov—som "en bedre slags rettferdighet". Billighet retter på juridisk rettferdighet hvor denne feiler som følge av at den er uttrykt i almengyldig form og ikke tar tilstrekkelig hensyn til det enkelte tilfelle. En handlemåte kan derfor sies a være rett og billig som ikke presser loven til ytterlighet, men er tilbøielig til å ta visse hensyn. En rett og billig avgjørelse av uoverensstemmelser er en overenskomst eller kjennelse som viser samme grad av upartiskhet og rettferdighet mot alle vedkommende. Billighet er således i almindelighet basert på det enkelte tilfelles særegne beskaffenhet og på de stridende parters ærlighet og rettskaffenhet. Den kalles undertiden naturrett og fremkommer som et resultat av ønsket om å vise upartisk rettferdighet så vel som av et almindelig resonnement basert på det daglige livs praktiske etikk.

Den levittiske lov som tillater at man tar øie for øie og tann for tann som en gjengjeldelse for personlige forurettelser, er kanskje blitt ansett som en rett og billig lov. Men profeten Esaias så frem til en tid da det "frem av Isais stubb" skulde komme en som skulde "dømme de ringe med rettferdighet og skifte rett med rettvishet for de saktmodige på jorden." Da tiden var inne, kom denne "kvist . . . av Isais stubb", den lovede Messias, og begynte å forkynne et rettens og billighetens evangelium, Sannhetens og rettferdighetens lægende natur. "Forlik dig med din bror"; "skynd dig å være føielig mot din motstander"; og "alt det I vil at menneskene skal gjøre eder, det skal også I gjøre imot dem." Dette er nogen av de regler Jesus fremsetter i sin Bergpreken for avgjørelse av menneskelige anliggender efter rett og billighet.

Jesus godkjente ikke gjengjeldelsens lov og krevde at vi skulde elske våre fiender og velsigne dem som forbanner oss. Han respekterte og adlød landets lover; men det eksempel hans praktiske menneskelighet gav oss, har virket og virker fremdeles i retning av å mildne de strenge krav lovens rettferdighet opstiller, ved å inngi dem et visst mål av barmhjertighet og rettsindighet. Dog blir endog Mesterens klare lære ofte forvansket som Mrs. Eddy treffende erklærer i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (s. 149), hvor vi leser: "Jurister kan kjenne den menneskelige lov for godt til å kunne ha en klar erkjennelse av den guddommelige rettferdighet, og geistlige kan være for vel bevandret i skolastisk teologi til å kunne vurdere eller utvise kristen nestekjerlighet. Når vi taper overblikket av syne for det tekniske, Prinsippet for uvesentligheter, årsak for virkning og tro for syn, taper vi Kristendommens Videnskap." På den foregående side av samme bok sier Mrs. Eddy også: "Kristendommen er den guddommelige Kjærlighets kallelse til mennesket om å være Kristus-lik—om å søke å ligne vår store Mester i ord og gjerning." A "tape Kristendommens Videnskap" vil derfor si å tape den kunst å være Kristus-lik og evnen til å forstå Mesterens ord og gjerninger på rette måte.

Med sin åndelige fortolkning av Skriften klargjør Christian Science [Kristen Videnskap] for den menneskelige bevissthet den sanne betydning av rett og billighet anvendt på menneskelige forhold. Den belyser hensikten med Jesu jordiske misjon, å tilveiebringe en forsoning med Gud gjennem den rette forståelse av menneskets forhold til Gud, av den forening som består mellem Faderen og Hans åndelige skapning. Denne forståelse må nødvendigvis innvirke på alle menneskelige forhold og ha en gagnlig virkning på verdens fremgang. Ved å se mennesket som åndelig og ikke materielt var Jesus i stand til å rette på de falske antagelser som holdt menneskeheten i trældom under synd, sykdom og død, og til å opstille nye regler for avgjørelse efter rett og billighet basert på Kjærlighetens universallov. A være Kristuslik vil si å opfylle Kjærlighetens lov i alle våre menneskelige forhold. Alene ved å gjøre dette kan vi løse på rette måte de veldige sosiale og økonomiske problemer som verden står overfor i våre dager, og som forutfattede anskuelser om menneskelig lov og rettferdighet ikke makter å løse.

Det blir tydeligere for hver dag at det trenges en fullstendig forandring av grunnlag, en forandring bort fra det utilstrekkelige ved materiell tenkning som er basert på falske opfatninger av Gud og mennesket, til tilværelsens fundamentale kjensgjerninger som er grunnfestet under det guddommelige Sinns styre. Disse tilværelsens kjensgjerninger, som vedrører menneskets forhold til dets skaper, må være grunnlaget for det rette begrep om ens plikt overfor medmennesker, innbefattende den rettferdige avgjørelse av meningsuoverensstemmelser mellem klasser og grupper, nasjoners mellemværender, og en mere omfattende forståelse av den universelle åndelige lov og dens anvendelighet ved alle menneskelige behov.

Efter som vi lærer å "dømme de ringe med rettferdighet" som Mesteren gjorde og å "skifte rett med rettvishet for de saktmodige på jorden", vil det bli mere Kristus-likhet og broderkjærlighet og i tilsvarende grad mindre ophopning av rikdom, mindre arbeidsløshet, mindre fattigdom og elendighet. Denne "bedre slags rettferdighet" som Aristoteles skjelnet og grundet på, og som Jesus avpasset efter den menneskelige forståelse, anvender Christian Science i våre dager på de menneskelige anliggender og beviser Sannhetens og rettferdighetens lægende natur ved å løfte menneskeslekten. Efter som menneskene streber efter å ligne "vår store Mester i ord og gjerning", søker de tillike å utbrede en velvennlighetens og upartiskhetens ånd, en deltagende forståelse av menneskelige behov og av hvorledes disse behov kan bli møtt.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Equitable Adjustment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY centuries ago equity, in its relation to the common law, was defined by Aristotle as being "a better sort of justice." Equity corrects legal justice where the latter errs through being expressed in a universal form and not taking sufficient account of particular cases. Accordingly, an equitable attitude may be said to be one which does not push the law to its extreme, but which is disposed to make allowances. An equitable adjustment of differences is an agreement or a decision equally fair and just to all concerned. Equity, generally, is thus based upon the merits of the case, and upon the honesty and integrity of the conflicting parties. It is sometimes called natural law, and is arrived at through the desire for fair play, and through a process of ordinary reasoning based upon the practical ethics of everyday life.

The Levitical law, permitting the retaliation of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth as a compensation for personal affronts, may have been deemed an equitable law. But the prophet Isaiah looked forward to a time when there should come forth "out of the stem of Jesse" one who should "judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth." In due process of time this "rod out of the stem of Jesse," the promised Messiah, appeared, and began preaching a gospel of equity, the remedial nature of Truth and righteousness. "Be reconciled to thy brother;" "Agree with thine adversary quickly;" and, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," are some of the rules for equitable adjustments in human affairs which Jesus sets forth in his Sermon on the Mount.

Jesus discountenanced the law of retaliation, and required love for one's enemies and blessing for cursing. He respected and obeyed the laws of the land, but the example of his practical humanity has remained as an influence toward modifying the peremptory demands of statutory justice by investing them with a degree of mercy and fair-mindedness. Yet, even the Master's clear teaching often is perverted, as Mrs. Eddy states pertinently in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 149), where she says: "Lawyers may know too much of human law to have a clear perception of divine justice, and divines be too deeply read in scholastic theology to appreciate or to demonstrate Christian charity. Losing the comprehensive in the technical, the Principle in its accessories, cause in effect, and faith in sight, we lose the Science of Christianity." On the previous page of this work Mrs. Eddy also says, "Christianity is the summons of divine Love for man to be Christlike—to emulate the words and the works of our great Master." To "lose the Science of Christianity," then, is to lose the art of being Christlike and the ability to understand aright the Master's words and works.

With its spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures, Christian Science is bringing to human consciousness the true meaning of equity as applied to human relations. It is illuminating the purpose of Jesus' earthly mission to bring about a reconciliation to God through the right understanding of man's relationship to God, of the at-one-ment which exists between the Father and His spiritual offspring. This understanding must affect all human relations and react beneficially upon world progress. By seeing man as spiritual and not as material, Jesus was able to correct the false beliefs which held mankind in bondage to sin, sickness, and death, and to establish a new code of equitable adjustment based upon the universal law of Love. To be Christlike is to demonstrate the law of Love in all our human relations. Only by so doing can we rightly solve the tremendous social and economic problems confronting the world today and baffling preconceived notions of human law and justice.

Every day it becomes more apparent that an entire change of base is necessary, a change from the inadequacies of material thinking, founded upon false estimates of God and man, to the fundamental facts of being, established under the government of the divine Mind. On these facts of being, which pertain to man's relationship to his Maker, must rest the right concept of one's duty to one's fellow men, involving the equitable adjustment of differences of opinion between classes and masses, the concerns of nation with nation, and a more comprehensive understanding of universal spiritual law and its applicability to all human needs.

As we learn "with righteousness" to "judge the poor," as did the Master, and to "reprove with equity for the meek of the earth," there will be more Christliness and brotherly love, and correspondingly less hoarding of wealth, less unemployment, less poverty and misery. This "better sort of justice," which Aristotle glimpsed and speculated upon, and which Jesus adapted to human understanding, Christian Science today is applying to human affairs, proving the remedial nature of Truth and righteousness in uplifting the race. As men strive to emulate "the words and the works of our great Master," they also seek to spread abroad a spirit of kindliness, fairness, a sympathetic understanding of human need and how to meet it.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Probation After Death." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Road Rises

The clouds often descend from the mountain tops to browse in the ravines and valleys. Torrents of rain fall and the wind whistles through the holes in the rocks and makes the ancient pines groan as it passes through their hairy branches and shakes them. . . . Then a wet white veil is suspended in front of the landscape; it penetrates cloaks and rugs, and again it will dissolve in parts, leaving its rags attached to crannies in the rocks, revealing vistas of deep valleys at sudden intervals. Then all at once the valleys are closed up again and a small strip of sun permits a view, somewhere through the air, of improbably distant green plains and the silvery course of rivers. The clouds float up and down and they cook, brew as it were, the weather to their taste. An eagle traverses a rift in the clouds and a croaking raven floats into a wall of fog in his slow flight. Sometimes the mists are absorbed and the rocks seem to advance, tall and steep upon the path. The road rises glittering with humidity and dripping with sickering water. Soon a gate is reached where "one must leave the house behind." Once more you look down into the wide country. It is a small flat place surrounded by huts for the traveller's rest. They say that Confucius halted here when he climbed up the mountain with his disciples. The world is said to have seemed small to him from this height.—From "The Soul of China," by RICHARD WILHELM. Translated by J. HOLROYD REECE and ARTHUR WALEY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

North and South

Lo, here in the South
The late green lingers
And flowers point upwards
With slender fingers,
And the robin pipes
Of the joys to follow
Blossom and bees
And the dainty swallow.

Yet here in the South
My ears are straining
For news of the North:
The chill wind's plaining;
The gloom of the glens
And the sea-bird calling,
The long wave flowing,
The snowflakes falling.

Though here in the South
My feet may wander,
My thoughts turn aye
To the gray lands yonder,
Though hills may hide
And the waters sever
The North, the North,
Holds my heart forever!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Briskly Advances After Profit-Taking

Many Issues Are Up One to More Than Four Points

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The stock market briskly resumed its advance after absorbing a little more selling at the start today.

The final tone was strong, with many issues up 1 to more than 4 points. Trading was active, with a turnover for the two-hour session of about 2,300,000 shares.

While fluctuations narrowed in foreign exchanges, speculative quarters were imbued with the idea that the Administration was committed to a program of an inflationary rise in prices, and the advance was readily resumed in commodities as well as shares, after the profit-taking selling movement which started yesterday was completed.

Business news at the end of the week continued moderately cheerful. The weekly report of freight car loadings for class 1 roads showed a gain of 6919 cars over the previous week, which was substantially better than seasonal. This report was for the week ended last Saturday. Railroad quarters reported that the freight movement had been well sustained this week. Some further gains in steel ingot output were indicated in reports from that industry.

The usual spring upswing in business seemed to be reaching its peak some several weeks later than usual, and Wall Street prognosticators were trying to decide how long it would continue before the summer lull sets in.

The stock ticker was kept humming through the session by active trading, but buying was in smaller lots today, with relatively few transactions of over 1000 shares.

Metal shares were again prominent in the rise. American Can and United States Smelting rose 4 points.

Some Good Gains

Issues up 2 points or more included du Pont, Cerro de Pasco, American Sugar, South Porto Rico Sugar, International Silver, Allied Chemical Union Pacific, Corn Products, and others, while issues up a point or more included United States Steel, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Harvester, Pennsylvania and United Fruit.

Utilities did not participate much in the advance, but closed with numerous small gains. Standard of New Jersey and Montgomery Ward advanced fractions in active trading.

In the commodity markets, cotton and grains rallied after early setbacks. Cotton futures, after losing nearly a dollar a bale, rebounded to close 35 to 60 cents above yesterday's final prices. Sugar, silver futures and several other staples were again firm.

In foreign exchanges, sterling rose 2½ cents, then fell back, ruling unchanged at $3.80. Most gold currencies were higher. French francs lost part of an early gain, but were up .06 at midday, at 4.26 cents. Dutch guilders, after rising nearly a cent, reduced their advance to .70 of a cent, at 43.60 cents. Scandinavians were heavy for a time.

Undertone of Bonds Strong

Bonds took a new grip on ascending prices today and, despite some irregularities and profit-taking flurries, a strong undertone was apparent.

While United States securities were a trifle mixed and rather quiet, most of the Treasurys added moderately to their recoveries of yesterday. Liberty Loans were hesitant at times, with the 3½s and Fourth 4¼s selling off fractionally.

Secondary and semispeculative corporation groups seemingly took their cue from another rally in common stocks, and recorded gains, ranging from 1 to 3 or more points. The utilities were a little ragged, as were some of the higher-priced industrials, but most of the rails resumed their climb.

Among the best carrier gainers were issues of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern, Nickel Plate and Rock Island.

Some bonds of Union Pacific, Chesapeak & Ohio and Delaware & Hudson were unsettled.

American & Foreign Power loans were up a point or more, as were maturities of American Smelting, American Telephone, Goodrich, International Telephone, National Dairy Products and Texas Corporation.

Foreign obligations were highly irregular. French Government 7s dropped more than 2 points, while the 7½s advanced a point. Some of the Australians and Japanese ost more than a point, while the Belgians and Germans were generally easier.

Dividends

Charis Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

Chain Belt Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Chariton Mills of Fall River, Mass., has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17. This is the first dividend to be declared by the company since that of $2 per share paid on May 1, 1930, and it is the first dividend, other than those in liquidation, to be declared by a publicly owned textile corporation in Fall River for almost two years.

Union Storage Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable May 10 to stock of record May 1.

Chicago Yellow Cab Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 19.

Public Utility Earnings

Hudson & Manhattan

	1933	1932
March gross	$729,364	$856,481
Net aft tax	371,881	392,738
Total income	340,993	420,911
Surp after chgs	26,362	106,680
Three mos' gross	2,141,945	2,514,219
Net after tax	843,831	1,152,602
Total income	1,018,342	1,348,594
Surp after chgs	75,246	290,446

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 22	Last Apr. 21
8⅞	3	..	Adams Express	4900	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	6
10⅛	5⅛	..	Addressograph	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
3	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3
11¼	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1400	10¾	10⅜	10¾	11
64¾	47½	3	Air Reduction	600	64	61¾	64	63
1¼	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1	1	1	1
18	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6400	18	16¼	18	18⅜
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	60	9½	9½	9½	9
83¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	7900	92¾	88½	92	89¾
12¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1500	11	10	11	10½
30½	18½	2	Amerada	700	28½	27	27	28
14⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	12¾	12	12¾	13
15	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	15	13⅜	15	14
39½	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	36½	36½	36½	36½
5¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	4⅜	4	4⅜	4¼
22½	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	90	17¾	16⅜	17¾	16
75¼	49½	4	Am Can	4800	75¼	71	75¾	72
13¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	11½	11¼	11½	11¾
30	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
41⅜	34	3f	Am Chicle	300	40	39¾	40	41¼
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	18¼	17	18	17
10⅜	2⅜	..	Am European	100	6	6	6	6
10⅛	8	..	Am & For Pow	2000	9	7⅞	8⅞	8
19	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1400	16	14⅜	16	14½
13⅜	6½	..	Am & For Pow 8	1100	12½	11⅛	12⅜	12
12	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	10½	9	10⅜	9⅛
6⅛	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6
2⅛	⅞	..	Am Hide & L	700	6	5⅞	6	6
7	3¾	..	Am Ice	1200	6⅜	6	6¼	6½
16½	4¼	..	Am Locomotive	800	13	12¼	12¾	12¼
15	8⅞	..	Am Metal	1500	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
30	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	120	30	29¼	30	29½
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	8500	6¾	5⅞	6⅜	6⅛
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	15¼	15½	15¾	16¼
9¼	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	6000	9	8½	9	8½
13⅜	5⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	11⅛
31¼	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7000	29½	25½	28⅜	28¾
59¾	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	500	56	55¼	55¼	57
12	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	2100	10	9	10	9¼
56	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	20	46½	46½	46½	..
52	30	2½†	Am Stores	200	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37
52	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4900	50½	46	50½	47½
109¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	17000	94¾	91	94¾	93
9	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7	7	7	7
18⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	10	14	14	14	..
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5100	16⅜	15	16½	15½
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	600	13	12½	13	12⅞
6⅜	3⅛	..	Am Woolen	1400	8¼	7½	8¼	7⅝
36½	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	700	35¾	33¼	35⅜	33
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	5¾	5¼	5¾	5⅜
15⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	29500	12¼	10⅜	12¼	10⅜
15½	8½	.80	Anchor Cap	1200	12	11⅜	12	11⅛
6	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	6	6	6	5
18½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	17½	17	17½	17½
58¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	500	58¼	56¾	58¼	57
3⅜	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	7000	3¼	2¾	3⅛	2⅞
2	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1000	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
19½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	500	19½	17¼	18⅞	17
21½	11½	..	Arnold Constable	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
8⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1700	7¾	7¼	7¾	7⅜
35	18	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	34½	34½	34½	34
48¾	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	4500	48	45⅝	48	46⅜
68	50	5	Atchison pf	100	61	61	61	61¾
27	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2400	26	22¾	25⅝	23⅝
18⅝	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4800	18½	17	17⅝	17¼
13¼	7	..	Atlas Powder	200	12½	12	12½	12½
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	9100	42⅜	39	42⅜	39½
9¼	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	10900	10	9⅛	9¾	9⅛
			—B—					
6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	1700	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	5
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	12	12	12	12½
14½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4200	12½	11⅛	12¼	11¾
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1600	14⅜	12½	14⅜	13
27¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	300	26½	25¾	26½	25½
85	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	80	80	80	80
5¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	2700	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	16⅜	15	15⅝	15½
55½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	700	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	53¼
6¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	5¾	5⅛	5¾	5¼
11⅞	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	3400	11½	10¼	11½	10⅝
19	9	..	Best & Co	1600	18½	17⅜	18¼	17⅜
25	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	4700	23¼	21¼	23⅜	21⅞
51	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	2100	46	42¾	46	44¼
11¾	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	110	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
8½	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
18⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	500	18¼	17	18¼	17¼
87¼	52	5†	Bon Ami A	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
28⅜	18	1.60	Borden	4000	26⅞	26	26⅞	26⅝
10½	5½	..	Borg Warner	1600	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	9¾
5½	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1200	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
33¾	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4600	32⅜	31½	32	32
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	69	69	69	69
37½	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
111	108¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	50	110	110	110	..
8	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
⅞	¼	..	Bruns Terminal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3¾
6⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	5¼	5	5¼	5⅜
2	¾	..	Budd Mfg	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	3	3	3	..
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
12⅜	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	2100	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	11
1½	⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18½	8½	..	Byers	3600	16½	14⅞	16½	15¼
			—C—					
17⅝	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2300	17	16¾	17	16¼
¾	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	500	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
4½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	21500	4¾	3¾	4¼	3¾
11¾	1¾	1	Canada Dry	100	10	10	10	10⅜
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	5400	11¼	10	11¼	10⅜
23½	14	1	Cannon Mills	1400	22½	21	22½	21½
55½	30½	..	Case Thresh	11200	53	50½	52⅝	50⅞
60	41	7	Case Thresh pf	20	57	56	57	56
13	8½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2700	12	11	12	11¼
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	100	8	8	8	7⅞
3	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	150	2	2	2	2
28½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	4200	28¾	25	28⅜	25¼
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5600	22	18½	21¾	19¼
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	900	19	16	19	17
21½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2200	20½	18¾	20⅞	18½
32	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	2500	31½	29⅞	31⅛	30
			Chi & E Ill	100	½	½	½	⅜
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	800	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	3⅞	2½	2¾	2⅝
6¼	2¼	..	Chi & Northwestern	9400	5	4	5	4⅝
9¼	2¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	7	7	7	7
4	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3	3	3	3½
7¾	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	8	7½	8	7¾
5½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	4½	4	4½	4
7½	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
8½	3⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5½
8⅞	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	140	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
4	2	..	Childs Company	100	3½	3½	3½	4
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	11000	14½	13¼	13¾	13½
14½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	13	13	13	13
40	40	..	City Investing	50	44	44	44	..
1	¼	..	City Stores	800	¾	½	½	¾
13¼	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3100	13⅜	12½	13¼	12⅝
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	67	67	67	..
6	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	5¾	5	5¾	5⅛
8¾	1½	.80a	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	7½	7	7½	7
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	4300	14	12½	13¾	13
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	65	65	65	65	65
38½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	3100	26¼	24½	26¼	25½
6¼	4	..	Comm Credit	900	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
28⅜	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1300	29⅞	27	29½	26½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	93	92½	93	90
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	11500	17⅜	15⅞	17⅞	16¼
2⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	7000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
50	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
10⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	9¾	9	9¾	9⅝
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
11⅞	5⅛	..	Consol Film I pf	300	8	7¾	7¾	8
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	9300	43⅞	43⅜	45⅞	44½
99	85¾	5	Consol Gas pf	100	84	84	84	86
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	2¾
7⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	5600	7⅝	7⅛	7½	7½
5½	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	900	5¼	5	5¼	5½
5¼	1½	..	Container A	1100	3⅝	3	3½	3⅜
2½	¼	..	Container B	2200	2	1½	2	1⅜
6½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1300	6	5⅜	6	5⅝
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	1100	⅞	¾	¾	¾
44⅛	36	4	Cont Baking pf	1100	43¼	43¼	43¼	44
56	35¼	2	Cont Can	3300	51	48½	51	48½
20½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	3100	18⅞	18	18⅞	19
2¾	1	..	Cont Motor	1000	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
9⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	9700	9½	8¾	9	8¾
74	45⅝	3	Corn Products	9500	70¼	65½	70½	67
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
28⅞	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	3100	29	28	29	28½
23⅞	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1100	22½	21¾	22¼	21¼
1⅞	1	..	Crown Zellerback	400	2	1⅝	1⅝	..
33	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	80	28	25¾	28	25
2⅜	⅞	..	Cuba Co	—	2	2	2	1¾
8½	1⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	2400	7⅞	6½	7⅞	7⅛
28½	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	110	48½	45⅞	48½	44
34⅞	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	34	34	34	33¼
12¼	6½	..	Curtis Puolishing	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
3⅛	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1300	3¼	2⅞	3¼	3
			—D—					
8½	4¼	..	Butler Hammer	200	8½	8¼	8½	8
11½	6¾	.20	Deere & Co pf	3100	10	9⅞	10	10¾
60	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	8100	58	56	57¾	55⅞
27⅜	17½	..	Del Lack & W	2200	24¾	23	24¾	24
3	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
20⅞	17½	1	Diamond Match	1200	21	20⅞	21	20½
17⅛	10½	.20	Dome Mines	5800	18¼	17½	18	17⅛
17½	9½	.40	Dominion Stores	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
14⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3100	14¼	13⅜	14¼	13½
9	6¾	..	Dresser A	300	9	9	9	9
3⅛	2⅛	..	Dresser B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
46¼	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	11500	46	43⅜	46	43½
15	10	1	Duplan Silk	10	0 9½	9½	9½	..
			—E—					
5½	1⅞	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2100	4¾	4¼	4¾	4⅛
62½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1300	59	57½	59	57
6¾	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
1	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	1000	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	7100	15	13⅞	15	14
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	80	80	80	83
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	200	2	2	2	2⅛
1⅞	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
8⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2800	7½	6⅝	6½	6¼
20½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	4100	12½	12¼	12½	13
18⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11½
31½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	4100	30¼	30½	30¼	30½
40½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	400	38¾	38	38¾	38½
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
35	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	22	22	22	..
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	400	8	7¾	8	..
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	300	6¼	6	6½	6½
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR lpf	400	7½	6¾	7½	6¾
4⅞	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	4½	4½	4½	..
10	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
2½	1	..	Fairbanks pf	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
2½	2⅛	..	Fairbanks pf ck	50	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
54	38	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	1100	38½	35½	38½	38
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	1000	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
20¼	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1500	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18½
17½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	2500	14½	14½	14⅜	14½
64	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	1500	61⅜	61	61	60
56¼	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1700	57	56	57	55½
11⅞	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1000	11½	10¼	10⅞	10⅜
23¾	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1500	21½	19¾	21½	21
3½	¾	..	Fox Film A	800	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
105	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	300	104½	104½	104½	104
29½	18⅛	2	Freeport Texas	5300	29	27½	29	27
			—G—					
6½	2⅜	..	GenAm Inv	1000	5½	5¼	5½	5¾
23¾	13¾	1	Gen Am Trk Car	6300	22	21½	21½	21¼
10⅝	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1000	10¼	9¾	10⅛	9½
18⅜	13	3	Gen Baking	1700	17	16⅛	17	16⅞
3⅛	1⅛	..	Gen Cable	300	3	3	3	2⅝
5½	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	200	5	5	5	4⅝
1	⅛	..	Gen Cable pf	40	11	10	11	10
18	10½	.40	Gen Electric	37500	17	16	16⅞	16¼
12	11⅛	.80	Gen Elec Sp	900	11½	11	11½	11⅛
31⅛	21	1.60	Gen Foods	7500	30⅝	30⅛	30½	29½
1½	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	1	1	1	1
36¾	24½	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	27½	27½	27½	..
64	35½	3	Gen Mills	2300	52	51	51½	52
18⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	99300	17½	16½	17½	16⅝
78	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	77¾	77¾	77¾	78
3¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	400	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
24½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	1000	23	21¼	23	23
1½	⅜	..	Gen Realty	3400	1	⅜	⅜	1
7½	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
6½	2½	..	Gen Refractories	500	5½	5	5	5½
17⅛	9¾	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	18	18	18	17⅞
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Ras	15000	12¼	11¼	12	11½
75	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	500	55¼	53	55¼	52
2⅜	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	1000	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1⅝
7½	3¾	..	Glidden	1200	7	6¾	7	7
7½	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2500	6½	6	6½	6⅛
19⅝	13	1.20	Gold Dust	3500	18¼	17⅜	18½	17¾
9¾	3	..	Goodrich	9800	8½	7¾	8½	8¼
22½	9	..	Goodrich pf	300	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
27½	9¼	..	Goodyear	15000	24⅞	22½	24⅞	23½
55	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	1300	51½	50⅜	51½	51¼
15¾	5⅜	1	Grant (WT)	2500	15¼	14⅜	15¼	14⅝
13¾	6⅜	..	Great Nor pf	15000	15¼	11½	15¼	12½
9	3¾	..	Great Nor Ore	1500	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8½
19⅝	7	..	Great West Sug	7900	19	17½	18⅞	17
103⅞	73½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	98	98	98	..
1¾	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1000	1	⅞	⅞	1
2⅜	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	500	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
25	5	..	Guan Sug pf	10	25	25	25	..
18¾	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	300	16	16	16	16
			—H—					
19½	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
2⅞

Financial News and Comment

Oil Industry May Be Compelled To Fend for Itself

Executive Says If Laws Ineffective, Companies Will Take Action

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22—The ferreting out of unfair practices in the oil industry by unscrupulous operators and the need of getting together in a conservation program that can and must be rendered effective was stressed by Mr. R. C. Holmes, president of the Texas Company, one of the country's big petroleum and gasoline producers, at a press conference here yesterday. He stated that if the state and federal laws are not sufficiently effective, and will not be properly enforced, then the oil companies themselves must see to it and if "no one else does it, the Texas Company will do it."

Mr. Holmes statement, which took the form of questions and answers, in part is as follows:

We know we have the largest potential reserve of production that we have ever had in the history of the world, developed reserves, but we know, too, that as nearly as we can estimate, if we didn't find any new reserves, within 10 or 15 years, at the present rate of consumption, we could exhaust that part of those reserves that come out as fast as we need them.

"In 1924, you will remember that President Coolidge set up the Federal Oil Conservation Board, and recommended that the states, the Federal Government and the industry coöperate and effect some real conservation of petroleum. Nothing very definite was done. At the end of 1928, at a meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, a very large group, representative of the producing interests of the world, met and without a dissenting voice agreed that something should be done, some constructive activity undertaken.

"That was followed by the appointment of the committees which finally completed their studies and formulated a plan, which was done at the final meeting of the general committee in Houston in March, 1929. That, you remember, was the so-called conservation plan submitted to the Federal Oil Conservation Board, and they in turn referred it to the attorney-general, who said it might result in a violation of the anti-trust laws.

"I think it was unfortunate that the industry was too easily discouraged, and those committees were dissolved. But the states went on working out their conservation plans. The new conservation laws, or approved laws, wer enacted both in Oklahoma and Texas, and one was enacted in California which, you will remember, a year ago was gotten into referendum and was defeated, so they have no conservation law there now, no effective one. The Railroad Commission of Texas, the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma, and the Conservation Commission of California, and also the Corporation Commission of Kansas, all coöperated to the fullest extent after that meeting in Houston in 1929.

During the last year or two, we have had violations or production in excess and in disregard of these commissions' allowables, which I call stolen oil. The very serious difficulty we are in today has been the disregard of a few for the wishes of a great majority and for the law. Stolen oil is stolen because it is taken right from under the lease of a man who may be restricted to 40 barrels and a man adjoining may be taking three or four or five thousand barrels out of a well within a few hundred feet. Some may say that the law of capture permits him to take this oil, but there isn't any law or any equity that can be upheld as a law or an equity that will allow the officials to keep a man down to 40 on one side of the line and let another man on the other side of the line produce five or ten thousand barrels.

There are a small number of people who are producing what I call unfair oil. You can't call it illegal, because by law they are permitted to; but out of the 75,000,000 barrels produced in 15 months, 65,000,000 of it, in my judgment, is clearly illegal.

As to closer enforcement, I believe the Federal Congress will pass a law prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce of illegal oil, and I believe the State, the Legislature in Texas, will enact a law that will so severely penalize those who produce illegal oil or transport or buy illegal oil—that that will have a tendency to stop it. Besides, I think they are awakened to the seriously destructive effect of it, and that they will attempt to put into office, enforcement officers who will enforce the law. If they don't, the oil industry has got to see to it itself. And if no one else does it, the Texas Company will do it. We are not going to be robbed and ruined by a lot of racketeers.

We must organize to know what is going on, and keep everybody informed and make it public. If it is a large company, make it just as public as a little one, no matter what it is. We point out in our recommendation in Washington to Secretary Ickes that if the Federal Government would keep the states informed of the gasoline that is manufactured and where it goes, that would help.

For instance, if we have no report of a neighboring distributor having paid the tax and we know he is selling, we know there is an evasion. There are many ways where the industry and the states and the Federal Government's enforcement officers or collection officers could work together, and they should, to see that it is collected from everyone. When a man evades the tax, there is no way in the world for us to survive with a five-cent differential in favor of someone else. There never has been anything like that in the business. We would be glad to have two cents' profit at any time.

Asked as to any concerted move by the large units in the industry to fight the whole oil situation, Mr. Holmes said:

Committees have been set up in Texas and Oklahoma since we were there the middle of last October, to check all of these activities, particularly among the larger companies. If any of them are producing or transporting or dealing, that is to be published. They are permitted to gauge our tanks, check our leases, if they see we are doing something wrong, they are permitted to publish it. The companies have indicated a willingness to subscribe to the expense and let those representatives of the reputable independent associations select the committees if they want to do the checking.

As to the immediate future of the industry, I am sanguine because I think we are going to win this thing. There are three administrations advocating this conservation, stabilizing influence. I don't see how a small minority in number or in volume of production can be allowed to have their way. I am more optimistic about it than I have been in several years.

Improvement In Banking Position

AS REVEALED in the weekly statements of the Federal Reserve Board, substantial improvement in the country's banking position continues. Outstanding was an increase in the gold holdings of the system on Wednesday, the day the international gold standard was abandoned, to a point only $120,144,000 below the record high of $3,485,739,000 on Sept. 16, 1931.

Last Wednesday the gold total was $3,365,595,000, a gain of $50,-149,000 for the week. The present figure has never been exceeded except for a brief period prior to England's suspension of gold payments. In all, the total recovery from the recent low point of March 8 has been $682,000,000, as federal authorities have exerted considerable pressure for return of hoarded gold.

In the past week also, total money in circulation declined $79,000,000 to $6,068,000,000. Total drop from the recent high has been $1,470,000,000.

Reduced Dividend In Prospect For Consolidated Gas

NEW YORK, April 22—A proposed downward revision in the present $4 annual dividend rate on Consolidated Gas Co. common will come up for decision by directors April 27.

With disposition apparently being not to continue the $4 rate, and to confine common disbursements as in the past, in line with earnings, alternatives of $3.60, $3.40 and $3.20 suggest themselves, with the $3.40 or 85 cents quarterly more closely fitting current earnings indications.

Earnings results for the first quarter to be made public the first week in May, are likely to show about $1.40 a share or about 16 per cent less than in the like 1932 quarter, when $1.71 a share was reported. For the first half of 1932 the company earned $2.65 a common share.

In recent weeks there has been a definite improvement in electric output of the Consolidated system. While for the quarter it has averaged approximately 7 per cent less than in 1932, April has picked up so that the most recent week was only 2 per cent less than in the like 1932 period.

The trend in gas sales has paralleled closely that of the electric department of the company. Steam sales, however, have run ahead of 1932 throughout the first 1933 quarter.

Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The stock market is in the throes of attempting to evaluate the new situation. The native American desire to do things quickly has resulted in large fluctuations. While some of the individual uprushes may prove to have been unwarranted, there is this fundamental difference between the present rise and that which took place last summer, viz.: that, whereas, the advance last year represented chiefly the feeling of relief over an escape from a dangerous situation, the present rise has for the first time the foundation of higher commodity prices, which not only puts an end to the inventory losses of the past three years, but with the greater activity that it will promote holds out definite hope of a return to reasonable profit.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: While a boiling market may have sharp sinking spells we believe the present advance may likely reach the $85 to $90 level which marks both the top of last fall recovery and the Glass-Steagall rally in February, 1932, which was a premature anticipation of what, is actually occurring in April, 1933. In all sinking spells we would continue to add to the list of stocks recommended in the inflation circular which includes the commodity stocks, the construction stocks, the coppers, oils, silvers and gold shares.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The market itself has in many cases recovered to about the figures of the September peak, a fact which perhaps contributes as much as anything to the happier frame of mind of the street. We feel that the policy of buying good securities on any reasonable reactions should still be followed.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: It is our opinion that the trend of the market is still up and that the desire to acquire equities is still active and strong, which will be translated into terms of higher security prices.

Livingston & Co., New York: Securities in most cases will, in our opinion, work toward higher levels and can be purchased on setbacks.

Josephthal & Co., New York: We feel that the outlook is still too uncertain to take any large position either way in the stock market.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: We do not expect the reaction begun yesterday to carry prices much lower and advise picking up stocks on all soft spots.

Ohio National Life Insurance Co.

CINCINNATI, April 22 (AP)—The Ohio National Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, today announced that it has taken over the business of the Bankers' Reserve Life Insurance Company, of Omaha, Neb.

Pere Marquette Deficit

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Pere Marquette Railroad had a March net operating deficit of $87,413, contrasted with net operating income of $120,957 a year ago.

Cheaper Dollar Makes Possible Various Benefits

Aids Debtors, Foreign Exports, Stock Prices, Says Frazier Jelke

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22—The depreciation in the dollar in the long run should have the following results, according to a statement made by Frazier Jelke & Co.:

1. It should make debts contracted on the basis of a higher price level sustainable without principal readjustment, particularly in the farming sections. The farm price of wheat has advanced from about 25 cents to around 50 cents a bushel; the farm price of oats, from about 7 cents a bushel to about 15 cents; and western corn, which a little while ago was not worth enough to pay the cost of shipment to market, now is salable for about 23 cents on the farm. (The percentage advance in farm prices is larger than the percentage advance in Board of Trade prices, which include transportation to Chicago.

2. Since unemployed and hoarded dollars obviously are worth less every day in purchasing power, idle money will go back to work.

3. A cheaper dollar will improve the position of Americans engaged in foreign export trade in competition with other countries having a depreciated currency.

4. It will improve the bargaining position of the United States Government in the coming international trade conferences.

5. By advancing security prices, it will thaw out many remaining security loans held by banks, possibly hastening the liquidation or reopening of some of the closed banks.

6. It will improve the position of companies with foreign operating subsidiaries, such as International Telephone and American & Foreign Power.

7. It will increase the operating costs of public utility companies without adding to their rates; and the only compensation for them will be the ultimately larger business which currency expansion may stimulate.

8. From the standpoint of the railroads, it should tend to postpone the demand for lower freight rates which declining commodity prices have threatened; and increase the volume of traffic.

9. As the full significance of the events of the last few days is realized, there should be a decided improvement in trade and an increased optimism among business men; this was the result in England when the gold standard was abandoned in 1931.

10. Inflation always creates talk of more inflation; therefore business men, investors and traders who have been fearing lower prices for the past three years now will begin to anticipate higher prices.

"The question is no longer whether we are going to have inflation or not," the company's report continues, "but just how much inflation are we going to have. To what extent will inflation be controlled and controllable?

"The rapid price advances of the past few days probably will continue until the technical position of the market is impaired. Obviously, many of the price movements experienced in such a violent market lack substance. Somewhere on the way up there is likely to be corrective selling. This, however, should not blind us to the probability that industrial stocks now are headed for prices higher than those reached late last summer."

Communications Companies Enjoy Business Spurt

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The communications companies, which for some time have been existing on slender fare, report that during the last few days business has been at the booming stage due to the sensational activity in security and commodity markets.

An increase in messages to and from foreign capitals is said to have accounted for a large part of the upturn, although telegraph tolls in the United States have gone up by leaps and bounds.

The International Telephone & Telegraph Company, operating the Postal Telegraph and Mackay Radio systems, stated that it had enjoyed three of the most profitable days in years.

Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company said the organization's cable operations had increased approximately 50 per cent and that the advance in land-line business was almost as great. In addition to the telegranh and cable activity, the Western Union, for the first time in months, has been busy installing stock tickers not only in New York but in other cities throughout the country.

N. Y. Clearing House

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $8,962,500 (decrease); total net demand deposits (average) $141,356,000 (increase); time deposits (average) $3,729,000 (increase); clearings week ended today $2,637,-342,571; clearings week ended April 15 $2,117,501,834.

Silver Futures Up

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—A rush of buying at the close of the market today lifted silver futures the full limit of 3 cents an ounce on the National Metal Exchange. Final prices were from 1½ to 2 cents an ounce above the opening levels. The market broke about 3 cents yesterday following a like gain on Thursday.

Gold Standard in Germany

BERLIN, April 22—Under no circumstances will Germany abandon the gold standard, an official statement of the Reichsbank said.

City of Boston Cash

As of March 31, 1933, the City of Boston had balance of cash on hand available for the regular appropriations, loans, etc., of $3,333,991.

Importance of Export Trade Stressed by New York Bank

Prosperity of Whole Sections in United States Rests on Products Chiefly Sold Abroad—Cotton One Example of 11 Major Items

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22—Although there is a tendency in some parts of the country to discount the importance of our export trade because foreign sales amount only to about 6 per cent of our total national volume of business, the Index, published by the New York Trust Company, points out that the percentage of exports in some states or groups of states to other countries comprises a significant part, often from a third to a half, of the total trade upon which the prosperity of that section depends.

The United States, accounting for about half of the world trade, is the largest developed free trade area, internal shipments not being classed as exports, the Index says, whereas they would be so classified if the boundaries between the states were customs boundaries, as are the many frontiers in Europe and other parts of the world.

"An analogy between the United States and other countries cannot be made on the basis of export trade. Obviously, this country has such a large area that it would be inaccurate to compare our 6 per cent trade with Cuba's 65 per cent," the Index continues.

"Give and Take" Policy

"Normally, about three-fourths of world trade is non-competitive, meaning that imported goods do not come into competition with domestic industry. Generally, every country should export those commodities which it can produce better and cheaper than its neighbors and, conversely, should import when it can do so to advantage or must do so because it is a non-producer. All international trade, then, is based primarily on a "give and take" policy, granting that this free flow of goods is not hampered by restrictions, barriers, quotas and similar obstacles.

"Many of our principal commodities are produced to a substantial degree sectionally. Of the 12 major items composing 53.5 per cent of the value of our total exports for the year 1932, 11 of these are produced sectionally and the sale of the commodities to foreign countries have a definite and decided effect on the prosperity of each locality involved.

"In value, America's principal export is cotton, a product of the southern states. 'The paramount interest of the cotton-growing South,' Mr. Peter Molyneaux says in the Texas Weekly, 'is and always has been the foreign market for its chief product.' During the five years ended July 31, 1929, 'the American people consumed only 32,286,000 bales of the South's cotton, or only 4.3 bales out of every 10 produced.' Upon the price of cotton the prosperity of those states is largely determined, and, obviously, the price depends to a large extent on export demand. Referring to the loss in foreign trade, Mr. Molyneaux said that 'exports from the United States during 1932 amounted to about $13 per capita, as compared with $42 per capita in 1929. Certain gentlemen tell us, when confronted with such figures, that this represents a falling-off of only $2 per capita, and that certainly such a small volume of trade could not have a determining effect on our prosperity, considering that we normally sell at home nearly 20 times that amount. Even if this recession of $2 per capita were spread equally over all the population, this would be a superficial view. But it is not spread equally.'

Depends on Export Trade

"Many of our states, and especially the southern states, are practically dependent on export trade for their prosperity. The return of larger buying power to these sections of the country, which would accompany an increase in exports, must inevitably result in the resumption of operations in the manufacturing centers and of larger shipments of meat, grain and other food supplies from the farm. Shutting off or ignoring foreign markets by a mistaken policy of economic self-sufficiency can result only in hardships and stagnation. Prosperity will return only when the channels of international commerce are cleared of restrictions and barriers and when the free flow of goods is not retarded by artificial means based on the idea that a nation shall sell but shall not buy.

"If the products of American factories and farms are to be sold in sufficient quantities to insure an adequate return to the producer, part of the output must be sold to foreign countries. To make this possible, America, in turn, must be willing to buy from her customers.

"The delicately adjusted system of international payments has been tampered with a world-wide depression has resulted, spreading in its wake unemployment and unrest. The remedy is known and it is hoped that the application of the corrective measures is not far removed. In this connection, the President's negotiations with foreign powers form the basis for considerable optimism. However, no better proof of the necessity of international coöperation could be found than the realization that, when analyzed, the products entering into export trade represent the livelihood of millions of our citizens."

A Window in Wall Street

Presidential Powers

BANKING opinion is not inclined to be as critical of the legislation being sought by the President as might be expected. The politics of some of the proposals is stressed. Also the remark is repeatedly heard that the powers are permissive. It is felt that the President will rely for some time on credit, not a currency, inflation. This feeling has gained ground because credit expansion under Federal Reserve auspices has been put in legislative form. There was no no need at all to do so. It need only be a routine matter taken up with the Federal Reserve Board. Bankers think, therefore, that the Administration is trying to head off more extreme currency inflationists by training the spot light on credit.

Credit Expansion

Credit expansion up to $3,-000,000,000 is provided for. The agency will be the Federal Reserve System. This method of encouraging business was tried during the Hoover Administration. It began seriously in February, 1932. The Federal Reserve went into the market and bought government bonds at the rate of $25,000,000 a week. In April the buying was jumped to $100,000,000 a week. By mid-year the purchases slowed down, but there was no effort to dispose of the bonds, the total of which in Reserve Bank possession for the week ended April 19 this year being no less than $1,837,000,000. The effect of these transactions is to pump new dollars into possession of the bond sellers. Since these happened to be the banks, which were aiming at liquidity, this extra money did not find its way into community hands, at least to any great extent. The new program, which will follow the same procedure, may have different results. Banks may be persuaded to lend and business to borrow. If no success is achieved, however, the President will turn to the currency.

Doing Something for Silver

Silver has such a tremendous political following in the United States that it was inevitable that the white metal would find a place in the new program. The President would be authorized to accept $100,000,000 in silver in payment of war debts. War debtors have been complaining that they were restricted by the tariff in shipping commodities to the United States by way of payment. Here an opportunity is provided, though for only one commodity. The debtors do not themselves produce silver. American interests control about 70 per cent of world production, all mined in the American continent. But war debtors' purchases would most probably be made very largely from the surplus stock of the Indian Government. Sales from this nonmined metal have been one of the chief depressants of silver prices since 1928.

A Rare Boon

The silver industry would profit enormously if this item were put into effect. The sum of $100,000,000 is equivalent at government prices to around 200,-000,000 ounces. This is about 40,-000,000 ounces more than last year's world output! No wonder the prospect of such a huge purchase has put up silver prices. Friday the metal closed at 37 cents; last week it was 10 cents lower. No other commodity shot up in such a rocket-like way.

Getting Back to the Banks

The silver would be kept in the Treasury and used as backing for the issuance of silver certificates. Already some $350,-000,000 in silver certificates are in circulation. They are backed by nothing but silver, but under the Gold Standard Act of 1900 are receivable at par with other currency. Thus, though a silver dollar or a silver certificate has an intrinsic value of only about 25 cents, it has a buying power of $1.

Where the Money Goes

Now let us see what would happen to this new currency. The Government would pay it out in meeting its bills. This would simply save the government from taxing the country to the amount of $100,000,000 or paying the interest on $100,000,-000 of borrowed money. It would make very little difference to national buying power. Say that the Government paid its salaries with the $100,000,-000. The recipient would spend part of it and bank the other part. The part that he spent would eventually join the other part in the banks. In other words, it would join the piled-up money which has been the theme of so much economic lament. In order to assess its financial importance, therefore, one must contrast $100,000,000 with total bank deposits, which amount to around $45,000,000,-000. A drop in the bucket! If, however, government salaries were put up, this would be the solid form of inflation, for extra payments would be made every week, and would raise buying power to a permanently higher level. This diagnosis applies to all other schemes for issuing single blocks of new money.

H. B. E.

U. S. Hoffman Machinery

United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $158,972 after charges, compared with a net loss of $224,388 a year before.

Grains Subjected To Profit-Taking On Chicago Board

Markets Still Much Higher Than Week Ago—Effect of Inflation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 22—Heavy profit-taking in wheat and other grains caused a reaction from the extreme advances this week, but the markets were still much higher than a week ago.

In wheat there was also some modification of bullish sentiment owing to the fact that rains fell over much of the Southwest. The precipitation was not especially heavy in many sections, and most reports indicated it was too late to do anything more than to check deterioration which has been serious since the Government estimates for April were announced.

Outside of the hard winter drought sections the other parts of the winter wheat belt have fared quite well in regard to moisture conditions, but there have been some complaints in regard to the winter killing being more extensive than thought previously.

Washington plans for inflation stirred the speculative imagination and with the flurry in sterling exchange started a buying wave which boosted prices to the highest limits in a long time.

Coincident advances in cotton, stocks and in many commodities helped along the bull market. Eastern bull interests were credited with taking profits on the advance, and several of the big local operators also were credited with selling out all or part of their lines.

Buying Corn and Oats

In other grains the trade developments were much the same as in wheat, with some buying of corn and oats based, however, on the late season, spring work being late. Oats seeding is particularly late this year and the start of the crop is regarded as the least favorable in years.

The sterling rise resulted in a big business in Canadian wheat for export, several million bushels being sold, and from now on exports from Canada are expected to be of much larger proportions than they have been recently.

World shipments are moderate, but European buyers have not been disturbed on this account owing to the fact that Canada has such a large supply of wheat available. Port stocks abroad are light, supplies on passage much smaller than a year ago, while there is no assurance that European crops will be as large as the bumper yields of last year.

The Farm Board holdings of both May and July wheat have been all sold, and only a portion of its September line remains to be liquidated. The 30,000,000 bushels of future holdings have been disposed of since March 1 on a steadily rising market, resulting in much more favorable returns than seemed possible early in the spring.

The May wheat at Chicago was affected by this selling, and liquidation in May was more general and earlier than usual on this account, many scattered May owners selling out. As a result the open interest in May has been reduced to 22,000,000 bushels which is not a big open interest for that delivery at this time. While the May interest has been going down the September has increased a great deal.

Cash trade in all grains has been of excellent volume, spot prices have held strong, and so far with the exception of one or two days when quick advances caught resting orders to sell, there has been no heavy selling of corn to arrive. This would indicate that the inflation idea has taken a strong hold in the country.

National Dairy Products

President McInnerney of National Dairy Products Corporation stated at the annual meeting that while the first quarter of 1933 was not very good, March was the best month so far, and he believes the trend has changed upward. The industry regards the Pitcher milk bill favorably. Stockholders approved decrease in authorized common shares to 7,000,000 from 10,000,000.

National Tea Co. Profit

CHICAGO, April 22—National Tea Company reports for the 12 weeks ended March 25 net profit of $339,832 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 5½ per cent preferred, to 51 cents a share on the 627,736 shares of common, compared with $146,468, or 20 cents a share on 629,046 common shares, for the 12 weeks ended March 26, 1932.

Eaton Manufacturing Loss

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 22—Eaton Manufacturing Company, including Wilcox Rich Corporation, reports for the quarter ended March 31 loss of $207,429 after taxes, depreciation, etc., but before dividends on Wilcox Rich Corporation class A stock, compared with profit of $57,723 before Wilcox-Rich class A dividends in the March quarter of 1932.

Old Colony Trust Net

Old Colony Investment Trust report for the year ended Feb. 1, 1933, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $55,422 before $205,580 loss on sale of securities which was charged to surplus. In the previous year net income was $117,-737 before $169,483 loss on sale of securities which was also charged to surplus.

Danish Loan Oversubscribed

LONDON April 22—Subscription books on the £1,000,000 Danish Government loan, the first authorized by the British Treasury since suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain in 1931, were closed at 10 a. m. The issue was oversubscribed.

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Another Increase In Freight Car Loadings

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 22

THE American Railway Association announced today that carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended April 15 were 494,215 cars, an increase of 6919 over the preceding week but 72,611 under the like week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of April 15 was 183,463 cars, an increase of 7859 over the preceding week, but 21,-663 under the corresponding week in 1932; less than carlot merchandise, 160,523, decrease 127 cars and 26,422; grain and grain products 33,857, increase 778 and 2003; forest products, 16,765, an increase of 110 over the preceding week but 3249 under 1932; ore, 2536, an increase of 804 over the week before, but 1785 under last year; coal, 78,792, decrease 2002 and 15,564; coke, 3166, decrease 285 and 899; livestock, 15,-113, decrease 218 and 5032.

Socony-Vacuum Earns 17 Cents A Share in 1932

Socony-Vacuum Corporation reports for the calendar year 1932 net profit after all charges of $5,320,282, equal to 17 cents a share on 31,708,-469 shares. This corporation was formed by the merger of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company in July, 1931. For the 1931 year the companied composing the present Socony-Vacuum reported a deficit of $4,169,248.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1932, of Socony-Vacuum shows current assets totaling $291,660,014, of which cash was $15,573,374 and marketable securities $63,822,230. Current liabilities totaled $53,400,215, indicating net working capital of $238,-259,829.

Charges to surplus consisted of $23,679,875 cash dividends and $7,-512,139 provision for funding past service annuities. Miscellaneous adjustments (debit) were $257,321. At the end of the year capital surplus amounted to $25,881,737, earned surplus $24,612,269 and reserve for insurance $10,584,134, a total of $61,078,140 as compared with $96,692,551 at the end of 1931.

Canadian Banks Reduce Dividend to $8 Yearly

MONTREAL, April 22—Bank of Montreal declared a quarterly dividend of $2 on capital stock, less 5 per cent in Canadian funds for tax in case of non-residents, placing stock on an $8 annual dividend basis, compared with $10 basis previously. The dividend is payable June 1 to stock of record April 29.

Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, declared a quarterly dividend of $2 less 5 per cent in Canadian funds for tax in case of non-residents, capital stock, placing the stock on an $8 annual dividend basis, compared with a $10 basis previously. The dividend is payable June 1 to stock of record April 29.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, declared a quarterly dividend of $2, payable June 1 to stock of record April 30, less 5 per cent in Canadian funds for tax in case of non-residents of Canada.

Kelvinator Corporation March Quarter Loss

Kelvinator Corporation reports a loss of $330,688 after charges, depreciation and interest for the quarter ended March 31, 1933. This makes the net loss for the first half of the fiscal year $660,882, compared to a loss of $668,284 for the like period in the previous year.

"Our announcement of a new and possibly temporary price policy coincided with the reopening of the banks," said President G. W. Mason. "From that point on our business has shown a steady and substantial increase in unit volume. April orders to date are 23.2 per cent in excess of April, 1932, though that month of last year set an all-time record.

"Our employment figures are at the highest point in the entire 19 years we have been in business. We have increased our already heavy May production schedule 41 per cent."

Zenith Radio Corp. Loss

Zenith Radio Corporation reports for the quarter ended Jan. 31 net loss of $190,590 after charges, compared with a net loss of $136,131 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $98,603 in the quarter ended Jan. 31, 1932. For the nine months ended Jan. 31 net loss was $392,563, compared with a net loss of $226,212 a year before.

Silk Mills Increase Wages

BETHLEHEM, Penna., April 22 (AP)—T. F. N. Gray, general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Silk Mills in near-by Fountain Hill, announced a wage increase of 10 per cent for the plant's employees, effective immediately.

Inflation Causes Commotion in The Commodity Stocks

Some Striking Advances From Year's Lows Are Recorded

Reflecting the Administration's inflation measures, there has been, as was to be expected, rampant speculation in commodity equities. Early in the month, volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange for five-hour sessions on two different occasions amounted to only slightly more than 700,000 shares; on Thursday the turnover exceeded 7,000,000 shares.

In the boiling stock markets of the last two or three days virtually every group has participated. From the 1933 low of 50.16 established by the Dow, Jones Industrial average on Feb. 27, that index rose to 72.27 at the close of business April 20, an appreciation of 44 per cent. It is interesting to note, however, that a representative group of commodity stocks shows an even greater relative rise in all but two instances—Homestake Mining whose recovery has amounted to only 36 per cent and National Biscuit which is up only 42 per cent.

Some striking advances are noted in the following tabulation:

	Current 1933 high	low	Appreciation
American Can	74⅞	49½	25⅜ 51%
American Sugar	52	21½	30½ 144
Borden	28⅜	18	10⅜ 58
Central Aguirre	28½	14	14½ 104
Corn Products	74	45⅜	28⅝ 63
Cudahy Packing	34½	20¾	13¾ 66
Goodyear	27½	9¼	18¼ 197
Hershey Chocolate	57¾	35⅛	22⅝ 64
Homestake Mining	198	145	53 36
National Biscuit	44⅞	31½	13⅜ 42
Safeway Stores	44	28	16 57
Sears, Roebuck	24⅞	12½	12⅜ 99
Standard Oil of N. J.	34¾	22¾	12 52
United Fruit	48	23¼	24¾ 106
U. S. Smelting	43⅞	13½	30⅜ 225

Steel Production Mounts to About 24 P. C. of Capacity

NEW YORK, April 22 — Steel operations continued to mount during the last week and while actual figures are not yet available it is probable that an average ingot output of at least 24 per cent of capacity will be established for the seven days to end Monday. At the end of the period the rate of production will be above that average, so that the prospects are for a further increase in the coming week.

An average of around 24 per cent would compare with slightly more than 20 per cent for the week ended April 17 and with a little less than 17½ per cent in the period ended April 10. The gain in the last two weeks has been much larger than had been anticipated only a short time ago and reflects the sharply increased buying on the part of some consumers who stepped out of the market during the banking holidays.

Some of the leading companies now are working at the highest rate in more than a year and the improvement is substantial in practically every district.

However, the East is lagging behind other sections, due primarily to the fact that this territory does not share to any material extent in the demand from the automobile industry and is effected at present only by the more active buying by miscellaneous users.

Madison Square Garden Corp.

NEW YORK, April 22—Madison Square Garden Corporation reports for the quarter ended Feb. 28 net of $9,246 after depreciation and federal taxes, or 29 cents a share on 308,560 shares outstanding at close of fiscal year May 31 last, excluding shares in treasury, compared with $26,011, or 8 cents a share on 308,560 shares, in the preceding quarter and $298,207, or 96 cents a share on 310,960 shares, in the quarter ended Feb. 29, 1932. For the nine months ended Feb. 28 net loss was $38,887, compared with a net profit of $61,026, or 19 cents a share on 310,960 shares, a year before.

Massachusetts Notes Award

State Treasurer Hurley has awarded to First National Bank of Boston at 2.90 per cent $3,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts revenue notes dated April 25, 1933, and due Oct. 23, 1933. Interest will be payable at maturity, the Commonwealth figuring the interest on exact number of days on a 360-day year basis. Other bidders were: National Shawmut Bank 2.97 per cent plus $4 premium, and Halsey Stuart & Co. 4.25 per cent.

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Book Reviews and Literary News

New Shakespearean Books

A Short Life of Shakespeare, with the Sources, abridged by Charles Williams from Sir Edmund Chambers's "William Shakespeare: A Study of Facts and Problems." New York: Oxford University Press. $1.50.

The Satirical Comedy "Love's Labour's Lost," a study by Eva Turner Clark. New York: Payson. $1.75.

The True History of Shakespeare's Sonnets, by Lord Alfred Douglas. London: Martin Secker. 8s. 6d.

Aspects of Shakespeare, being British Academy Lectures by L. Abercrombie, E. K. Chambers, H. Granville-Barker, W. W. Greg, E. Legouis, A. W. Pollard C. F. E. Spurgeon, A. Thorndike and J. D. Wilson. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 12s. 6d.

ASATISFACTORY, yet orthodox, "Life" of William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, as author of the Shakespearean drama, is manifestly impossible; for almost nothing is known either of the man or of any strongly connecting links between his personality and the plays usually attributed to him. This much granted, however, Mr. Charles Williams has abbreviated Sir E. Chambers's longer work with nice judgment. The result is quite the best account of the Stratford actor that has yet appeared—a book that should perfectly satisfy the many who remain content with the traditional tale, and have no desire to concern themselves with the formidable problems which must be faced before any serious attempt can be made to "marry" the man to his work.

All the vital questions that have arisen during the past few years are, in this volume, quite ignored. The most important of these, perhaps, is Dr. Hotson's discovery that "Merry Wives" dates from 1597; although Meres, writing in 1598, excludes it from his list of the Shakespearean plays. Meres, therefore, did *not* know the whole truth of the matter; but, since Meres is the prop of orthodox chronology, that chronology must fall with him. Mr. Williams, however, while mentioning the book in question, "Shakespeare versus Shallow," ignores that crucial fact concerning the date of "Merry Wives." Read this "Life of Shakespeare," nevertheless.

* * *

In the elaborate study of "Love's Labour's Lost" by Mrs. Clark, most appositely the fact seems to be conclusively proved that Shakespeare's early satirical court-comedy must have been drafted in 1578, and cannot, therefore, have been written by William Shaksper of Stratford, who was only 14 years old at the time. Mrs. Clark shows that the bases of the plot are to be found in various important events of and around 1578, namely the visit of Marguerite of France, Queen of Navarre, to the court of her husband, Henry of Navarre, in Gascony; Queen Elizabeth's almost simultaneous progress through the eastern counties of England, and the activities in The Netherlands of Don John of Austria, of William Prince of Orange and of the Duke of Alençon, a persistent suitor for Queen Elizabeth's hand. The three princes last named appear in Shakespeare's play as Don Adriano de Armado, Sir Nathaniel and Holofernes, respectively.

The Court Revels records tell us that on Jan. 11, 1578-79, there was played before the English queen, in honor of the Duke of Alençon's envoy, Simier, "A Double Maske" entitled "A Maske of Amasones" and "A Maske of Knightes," which Mrs. Clark—rightly, as I think—takes to be the first performance of "Love's Labour's Lost." Prof. Rupert Taylor in his valuable book, "The Date of Love's Labour's Lost" (1932), assigns the comedy—also by reason of its topical allusions—to the year 1596. Mrs. Clark maintains, however, as also does Admiral H. H. Holland, who has specialized on this subject, that 1596 is the date of a drastic *revision* of the text, previous to a stage revival, into which up-to-date topicalities were introduced. This is an admirable book, quite unanswerable, except upon points of detail.

* * *

Lord Alfred Douglas's "True History of Shakespeare's Sonnets" is simply an annotated edition of the Sonnets, with an introductory chapter; yet it makes, to this reviewer at least, deeply interesting reading, because it develops, very persuasively, an idea which, though I have never put it into print, has long been present to my mind.

Lord Alfred's thesis, following Samuel Butler and Oscar Wilde, is that the Sonnets were addressed neither to Southampton nor to Lord Pembroke, but to "Mr. W. H." of the title page, whose surname, this editor contends, is openly written into the twentieth Sonnet:

A man in hew all Hews in his controlling

that man's Christian name being Will, as also was Shakespeare's. The name Hughes, let me add, was formerly written "Hews"; and "Mr. W. H.," therefore, argues Lord Alfred, stands for Shakespeare's friend, William Hughes, who had become an actor in the Shakespearean company. The line in sonnet 86:

But when your countenance filled up his line

seems to mean that the young man had been playing in a non-Shakespearean play, probably by Chapman. Lord Alfred holds that Shakespeare's relations with this youth were wholly innocent; and—though I must not here advance proofs—my own personal conviction is that "Will Hughes" was Shakespeare's son. Lord Alfred is strongly of opinion that the sonnets are early work, of the fifteen-eighties rather than the nineties; a conclusion which, though arguable, is, I think, refuted by the close relation between the Sonnets and Chapman's "School of Night" poems, etc., all of which date round the mid-nineties.

* * *

"Aspects of Shakespeare" is a collection of British Academy lectures, by a group mainly consisting of English professors, to whom are added one Frenchman, M. Legouis, and an American, Mr. Thorndike. The last-named contributes an interesting paper on "Shakespeare in America." "Washington, Lincoln, Shakespeare," he writes, "they are the three whom Americans universally worship, and you will not find a fourth."

Sir E. Chambers attacks the "disintegration" theories of the late J. M. Robertson; Mr. Granville-Barker discourses on "From Henry V to Hamlet"; and Prof. Lascelles Abercrombie pleads for "Liberty of Interpreting," accompanying that plea with a gibe at the Oxfordians, not one of whose arguments, so far as I know, he has shown any capacity to answer. Prof. Dover Wilson, in an article on "The Elizabethan Shakespeare," opines that Prof. G. B. Harrison "will succeed in disposing for ever of the myth of the impersonality of Shakespeare's art." Dr. Harrison may do so; but he must make haste, since some half-dozen Shakespeareans, whom I can name—Mrs. Eva Turner Clark among them—have been for years, and are still busy upon that very task. The school of academic writers represented in this volume habitually ignores almost all discoveries that are not made by one of themselves. The concluding essay, on "Shakespeare's Iterative Imagery," is supplied by Miss Caroline F. E. Spurgeon.

PERCY ALLEN.

Some New Valuations

The Facts of Fiction, by Norman Collins. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

MR. NORMAN COLLINS, assistant literary editor of the London News Chronicle, has surveyed the field of the novel in English from Samuel Richardson to the modern experimentalists, including some Americans. Mr. Collins's title is "The Facts of Fiction," but there is opinion as well as fact in his book. He has mingled biography with criticism, in the proportion of about one part of the former to three parts of the latter. In his own adroit phrase, his volume is one in which, when the critic collapses, he may temporarily turn biographer, and when biography proves bald he may turn commentator again.

Mr. Collins's purpose has been primarily to write about the novelists who introduced some new development in the English novel; the men "who found fiction doing one thing and taught it how to do another." His efforts have been concentrated mainly on telling what each of the novelists he deals with contributed to the history of prose fiction. In this light he writes of Samuel Richardson, who introduced the psychological novel; of Fielding and Smollett; of Sterne, who put the word sentimental into the language; of Samuel Johnson, who taught the English novel to be intellectual; of Horace Walpole, who taught the novel the fascinations of mystery; of Goldsmith, with his novel of domesticity, and of Fanny Burney, who taught women that they could write novels.

* * *

To the earlier men—Richardson, Fielding, Smollett and Sterne—he accords much the same historical position that most critics have given them, but of them all the only one that he can get in the least enthusiastic about is Fielding. As he moves down the years he stops to detach the nimbus from the heads of the idol of the "Janeites." "When once we stop speaking of Jane Austen's competence," he says, "we become uncomfortably aware that another step would take us clear off the map. For the boundaries of her mind, as distinct from its depths, are such that no more than a fragment of human experience, the size of a hencoop, is enclosed." Within her limitations she wrought amazingly well, Mr. Collins would admit, but the really great have no such obvious boundaries.

Sir Walter Scott comes in for almost unmitigated praise. "He was never the sublime, inevitable artist," but the strong, determined, exhilarating personality of Scott and of his work commands the critic's admiration so much that he writes with affection and as nearly a lyric touch as his independent and lively temperament permits.

Thackeray? All-seeing, but not a thinker. Dickens? Creator of "flat" characters that must be looked at only from the front, like figures on a billboard; but a warm-hearted, hot-headed, sentimental humanitarian, driven by a consuming energy. (Anyway, "the flattest characters have the fattest reputations," says the paradox-loving Mr. Collins.) George Meredith? Another of Mr. Collins's few enthusiasms, whom he admires for possessing the right blend of "ripe intelligence and happy disposition." Henry James? He taught the novel to explore the little half-resolutions and misgivings as well as the decisions and rejections that culminate in action.

* * *

Among more recent writers Mr. Collins discusses D. H. Lawrence, George Moore—not necessarily the best novelists, he says, but the most novel—and then goes on more briefly to speak of the "regular army," Galsworthy, Bennett and Wells, and after them the unorthodox moderns, and the Americans. His opinion of the Americans is not too high—"more execrably bad stuff even than in England, and fewer of the fine white peaks, but a better level of efficient photography." In one respect he seems insufficiently versed in his material, when he accuses Hergesheimer, Upton Sinclair, Faulkner and Stribling of overdoing the conventional Old South accessories of faithful coal-black servants, milk-white heroines, plantations and bloodhounds. Hergesheimer excepted, that comment does not really apply, and Hergesheimer's return to the past is true substance of his own personality.

There are other points, too, on which one is ready to stand up to Mr. Collins; and all the better so, for it makes his nimble, positive, incisive pages provocative of a scrutiny of one's own valuations.

W. K. R.

Soviet Incentives

In Place of Profit: Social Incentives in the Soviet Union, by Harry F. Ward. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

DR. WARD has selected an interesting subject for the theme of his book: the new incentives, linked up with Communist ideas, education and organized public opinion, which in the Soviet Union are supposed to replace to some extent the motive of private gain. It is perhaps not generally realized abroad that material inequality has by no means been eliminated in the Soviet Union. During the last years Stalin and other Soviet leaders have stressed the point that individual productivity and skill must be stimulated by differential wage scales and piece work methods of payment; that the skilled worker must receive more than the unskilled and the engineer, or technician, in turn, more than the skilled worker.

But there are many incentives of private capitalism which are definitely barred in the Soviet Union. No one can hope to pile up a large fortune and hand it down to his descendants, or to fit out a lavishly furnished home as his exclusive personal property, or to own a factory, a bank, a railroad or even a country estate. With some of the mainsprings of private capitalist incentive removed, one naturally inquires what the Soviet régime is putting in their place.

* * *

Dr. Ward gives a detailed and sympathetic description of the new agencies which the Soviets have brought into existence for the stimulation of productivity. There is the definite linking up of education, from the earliest school grades, with the practical problems of the Five-Year Plan; the competition of a nonmaterialist character between workers in different plants; the centering of the spotlight of public applause on groups of workers or on individuals who distinguished themselves in their work; the effort of the more active workers to take a direct part in the functioning of their factories through submitting suggestions at productive conferences.

The author is himself obviously in sympathy with the Socialist or Communist, as against the capitalist economic ideal. This affects not only his exposition of Communist theory, but also his description of Communist practice; and one cannot but feel that he lets wish play father to the thought in many of his statements of fact about contemporary Soviet conditions. Although Dr. Ward visited Russia both before and after the inauguration of the Five-Year Plan he seems to have missed completely one of the most important economic changes under the Plan: the very substantial lowering in the real purchasing power of the ruble as a result of the rationing system and the growth of prices on the free market and also in the cooperative stores. This largely invalidates his judgment about the alleged rise of real wages under the Plan.

* * *

Dr. Ward's statement that "the Soviet worker is relieved from that haunting fear of discharge which so many wage earners in other lands carry with them daily to their places of work" seems to require qualification. While it is true that mass unemployment disappeared under the Five-Year Plan, a recent Soviet law which threatens the worker who stays away from his place of employment even once without adequate cause not only with dismissal, but with deprivation of his food card and his living quarters would suggest that harsh discipline and insecurity may exist under socialism as under capitalism.

One finds a similar failure or unwillingness to face unpleasant facts in the author's discussion of the great experiment in collective farming. One does not find in Dr. Ward's work either an adequate picture or an adequate explanation of the strange paradox involved in the fact that the Soviet Union, with its rich natural agricultural resources and its intensive drive for the application of new mechanical methods, cannot feed itself satisfactorily and has been experiencing definite food shortage in some of its most fertile farming regions.

Dr. Ward is to be commended for making a detailed study of aspects of Soviet life and Communist theory which are often almost completely overlooked by superficial tourist visitors with a hostile bias. But he is safer as a guide to Communist aspirations than as a reporter of Communist achievements.

W. H. C.

Two English Novels

The Quick and the Dead, by Gerald Bullett. London: Heinemann. 6s.

The Magic Circle, by Patrick Miller. London: Hamish Hamilton. 7s. 6d.

IN THE sense that there are "old-fashioned" children, Mr. Bullett's "The Quick and the Dead" is an old-fashioned story. It has the qualities of quaintness, innocence, wisdom and gravity. The craftsmanship is careful and delicate, and disarms one of a first inclination to accuse Mr. Bullett of being "literary." It is a charming study of the tenderness and affection of a child for his home—a loyalty which is not shaken by the discovery that his father is so only in name. The revelation merely makes the child love the shoemaker more profoundly. The campaign launched publicly against the little family by the zealous but bitter parson in their chapel succeeds in alienating their neighbors, but only further unites the trio. The tragedy of the boy's mother is only hinted at; the shoemaker is shown to be more wounded by the parson's harsh judgment than by his wife's disloyalty, and the boy is passionately bewildered. Mr. Bullett has succeeded in uniting the point of view of the adult surveying the scene in retrospect with that of the child living in it. By this method only the outlines of the adult tragedy appear, and the relevant detail of the child's impressions.

"The Magic Circle" shows how history may repeat itself in the family cycle, and it also presents some of the difficulties and misunderstandings which sometime arise between parents and children. Additional complications are provided by a father-in-law versus daughter-in-law motif. The case for the younger generation is quite well made, but the trouble is that Mr. Miller does not seem really to understand the minds and natures of the generation he is defending. Like so many champions of the moderns, he justifies the young by the standards acceptable to their elders. The older characters are well drawn. The story is interesting, and if it is generally plodding it is competent.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Getting Things Done

SOMETHING Needs to be Done about advertising . . . Have we said that before? . . . Never mind; we're thinking now about the travel advertisements . . . "Europe, one-cabin boats, round trip, $147.83" . . . Or, from McBride, "Germany on $50" and "France on $50," both by Sydney A. Clark . . . True, the author emphasizes that his budget covers the tour after you have landed in the country . . . Even so, it seems that it is far cheaper to go to Europe than to stay at home . . . But suppose you can't get away . . . Can't something be done to stop these cruel and unusual punishments?

* * *

Come to think of it, something is being done . . . This is the period of history for Getting Things Done . . . Mr. Mussolini is in Rome, Mr. Hitler in Berlin and Mr. Roosevelt in Washington . . . And Mr. Roosevelt, we gather, has done something or is about to do something that will hoist us all out of the depression, set us going and keep us speeded up until the next crash . . . We don't grasp these problems easily, but as we understand it the ultimate result of stepping off the gold standard will be to increase prices and taxes and leave earned income stationary . . . That will be Good Times.

* * *

About the time of the Inauguration, you remember, John Day published Mr. Roosevelt's "Looking Forward," a collection of his political addresses . . . Inasmuch as the author had been elected President, there seemed to be sound sense in the venture . . . But what, do you suppose, could have been the motive of Doubleday Doran in following it up, now, with "Campaign Speeches of 1932, by President Hoover and Ex-President Coolidge"? . . . Devotion, perhaps, to the memory of the Republican Party . . . For we can think of nothing less interesting today than Republican campaign speeches of 1932, or less important than the official Republican position on the gold standard, the tariff, farm relief and the international debts.

* * *

Turning to other forms of humor, can't we Get Something Done about Pirandello? . . . His latest product is a novel, "One, None and a Hundred Thousand" (Dutton), which in the words of the author "not only depicts dramatically but at the same time demonstrates by what might be termed a mathematical method the impossibility of any human creature's being to others what he is to himself" . . . Very interesting, but has not Signor Pirandello written "As You Desire Me," "Right You Are, if You Think You Are" and "Each in His Own Way"? . . . Perhaps only half a dozen persons in the world can understand the theories of Einstein or the plots of Piranedllo, but it is possible—is it not?—for an artist to exhaust the possibilities of one theme . . . Even Mr. G. Bernard Shaw is discovering that.

* * *

Can there be such a thing as an intentionally humorous anthology? . . . Mr. Hewitt H. Howland evidently thinks so, for he has compiled "Humor by Vote" (McBride), which collects the favorite humorous stories of 30 persons who are described on the jacket as "humor experts" . . . That probably is more humorous than anything inside the book . . . What exactly is a "humor expert"? . . . It occurs to us that he must be first cousin to a Book Club judge . . . Is it possible that anybody is concerned to know what funny story is the favorite of Mr. Montague Glass or Mr. Frank Sullivan? . . . Maybe it would be a good subject for a Ph. D. thesis.

* * *

Anthologies of short stories are something else . . . We never can get enough of them . . . If virtually every one of them contains "I'm a Fool," "The Lost Phoebe" and "Some Like 'Em Cold," so much the better . . . One of the newest collections is "Twentieth Century Short Stories" (Houghton Mifflin), edited by Sylvia Chatfield Bates . . . This includes work by American, English and European authors . . . It is a representative selection from outstanding writers . . . A novel method is followed in "Short Story Hits, 1932" (Harcourt Brace), an "Interpretative Anthology," edited by Thomas H. Uzzell . . . Presumably in an effort to escape the box-office taint, the editor has divided his magazines into three groups, "All-fiction," "Big Circulation" and "Literary" . . . And since this collection is intended for students of the short story, it contains critical notes on the stories and suggestions for the earnest apprentice.

* * *

Many readers who will grant shelf space to anthologies bar books of short stories by a single author . . . We cannot agree with them . . . Our appetite for short stories, like our appetite for strawberry shortcake, is insatiable . . . Two new volumes of this type are Mr. Sherwood Anderson's "Death in the Woods" (Liveright) and Mr. J. C. Squire's "Outside Eden" (Knopf) . . . It would be difficult to find two other collections as unlike . . . Dickens would have contended that Mr. Anderson's style was an ex post facto justification of the American Notes . . . Perhaps it is, except in those occasional stories that actually come off . . . But nothing Needs to be Done about Mr. Squire.

Again Round Cape Horn

Grain Race, by Alan Villiers. New York: Scribner. $3.

"GRAIN RACE" is the third book Mr. Villiers has written on as many sailing ship passages from Australia to England. The annual movement of the season's wheat from the antipodes granary in the last of the square-rigged sailing ships is generally referred to as a race.

Seldom, however, do these ships depart in company. Seldom do they meet on the 14,000-mile road to England. The race is judged on the basis of elapsed time. "Of course none of the masters would admit that he was racing," observes Mr. Villiers. . . . "No one going to race, but all desperately anxious to be in first."

The racing suspense begins to loom with the nearing of the landfall. If a ship has had a fairly good passage, the master and the crew begin to speculate on their chances of making the best time. The reader then begins to share their uncertainty as the old windjammer, fed with rust, rolls her tall spars and slats her limp canvas—becalmed a day or so out from the promised land. It is one of the few compensations these masters and seamen have in the last of the sailing ships—this vague sort of racing. The pay is next to nothing.

Mr. Villiers's first book on this present-day fleet of square-riggers, "Falmouth for Orders," was a splendid story which served to complete the saga of sail upon the sea. It is in a way as important to its times as Richard Henry Dana's description of the pre-clipper days. Mr. Villiers's second book, "By Way of Cape Horn," describing the voyage of the following year in the ship Grace Harwar, fell off a few points from the course set by the previous work. "Grain Race" points higher toward the mark achieved in the story of the Herzogin Cecile, winner of the race to Falmouth for orders with a large lump of the Australian wheat harvest of 1929.

Readers may wonder whether each Cape Horn rounding in square-riggers in this day is deserving of a book. Mr. Villiers believes so.

But "Grain Race" should suffice to round out the story of the last stand of sail. Its importance lies in the difference of perspective as compared with preceding volumes. The author sailed with the afterguard instead of before the mast. He views the passage this time from the vantage point of master and officers. He purchased the four-masted bark Parma jointly with the Finnish shipmaster, Reuben de Cloux.

Parma is a powerful and huge carrier, one of the famous fleet of nitrate clippers owned by the Laesz Line out of Hamburg. She stowed 2500 tons of wheat under the hatches at Port Broughton, took it to Falmouth in 104 days and won the grain race.

Much of the book is written in day-to-day logbook style. It is a broken, more or less disconnected narrative as variable in that respect as the winds that blew Parma home to England. Mr. Villiers intimates "Grain Race" will be the last book on the subject. But he yearns for another rounding of the Horn—just one more passage! Probably his readers can bank on another book on a Cape Horn passage before another year is out.

Books on Foreign Affairs

Foreign Affairs Bibliography: A selected and annotated list of books on international relations, 1919-1932, by William L. Langer and Hamilton Fish Armstrong. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York and London, for Council on Foreign Relations. New York. $5.

AN AMAZING amount of study and research is represented by this book, which will be absolutely indispensable to any library, public or private, attempting to give especial attention to international affairs. The genesis of the book is to be found in the admirable bibliography published quarterly in Foreign Affairs, which has been for years of great assistance to students of international matters. But these prior publications furnished only a nucleus for this monumental compilation. The great value of this volume lies in the fact that the editors, who are of notable competence — Prof. William L. Langer, of Harvard, and Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of Foreign Affairs—have not hesitated to use their individual judgment as to what should be included, and especially as to what should be rejected. They have frankly cut out propaganda and pamphlet material. They have ignored books of merely local interest, and those that have only an indirect bearing on international problems. Travel books, which at first thought would seem to be desirable of inclusion, have been rejected unless they dealt definitely and specifically with economic or political problems.

It might almost be said in a line that the editors have included in this volume only the titles of works which they regarded as eminently worth while. This probably explains the fact that the brief estimates of the character and importance of the volumes listed are almost invariably favorable, or even complimentary. It has apparently been the purpose of the editors to include nothing of which they could not speak well, for a careful scrutiny of the critical comments indicates that they speak well of practically everything included. It is obvious that this book could never have been prepared as a purely commercial undertaking, and it is, therefore, exceedingly fortunate that there exists an organization like the Council of Foreign Relations prepared to undertake the cost of publishing so necessary a bibliography.

Theater and School, by Samuel J. Hume and Lois Foster (New York: Samuel French. $3.50) is a dramatic manual intended for use in high school and college theaters. The approach is practical in that the authors recognize the varying programs that are imposed upon educational institutions by limitations of equipment, instruction and budget. Accordingly they divide their book into several programs ranging from an elementary approach to the subject to the rounded laboratory treatment that would be possible in a university workshop theater of considerable financial resources. The book gives extended working explanations of production organization, standard stage and theater construction, unit stage settings, stage lighting, scene painting, stage properties, costume design, masks and make-up. There is a glossary, a chapter of exercise for drama students, a list of books and plays for school theaters, an index, and 36 illustrations showing actual stage settings and production details.

The South American Handbook, 1933 (New York: H. W. Wilson Company. $1), brings up to date the information contained in its previous nine editions about the countries from Mexico to Tierra del Fuego. Details are given about all the main towns, the physical features of each country, its government and constitution, sources of agricultural and mineral wealth, its coinage and measures, imports and exports, public debt, postal charges, transport and guidance for travelers. There are also useful summarizations for the whole continent of its air, railway, steamship, banking and insurance facilities. Separate sections are devoted to literature, products and sport.

Two Millions an Hour

America in the World War, by James G. Harbord. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.

PERSONS who are familiar with the weighty (and wordy) volumes inspired by the World War, volumes replete with fulsome praise and bitter denunciation, will find a pleasing difference in Major-General Harbord's summary of the part played by the United States in a conflict the dire effects of which daily become more apparent.

Where other military leaders have required hundreds of thousands of words in which to present the picture as they saw it, General Harbord covers his subject adequately if concisely in something less than 20,000 words. In place of poor photographs, tiresome reproduction of army orders and graphs open to argument, General Harbord contents himself with one excellent map in colors of the western theater of war, with which his military activities were particularly concerned.

The chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America gives no impression of love for war; rather he points to its brutality, and makes it clear that the average American soldier was not a "crusader for democracy."

In sober days when every effort of government is being bent toward reducing the amount still paid the piper for the nation's war dance, figures from General Harbord on the cost of war are especially illuminating.

"Our country," he says, "entered upon a program in which for 25 months it spent for its own account an average of a million dollars an hour and lent its allies an almost equal amount."

As General Pershing's Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, General Harbord had an unusual opportunity to observe history in the making. Loyal to Pershing, Harbord sees in the commanding officer of the A. E. F. a more able figure than does Gen. Peyton C. March in "The Nation at War," and indicates that organization for which others have claimed credit was initiated in headquarters in France rather than in Washington.

The allied effort, General Harbord states, was to prevent the formation of an integral American army, an effort Pershing constantly battled. Foch was "oracular" to Harbord, who pays hearty tribute to Petain as the greatest French general the war produced.

General Harbord's experience in action was considerable; he commanded the victorious Marine Brigade at Belleau Wood and held the Paris-Metz road until relieved by New England's Twenty-Sixth Division. He commanded the Second Division in the Soissons offensive, and later took over the direction of the Service of Supply, in which important post his record has been acknowledged to be brilliant.

"America in the World War" was a lecture delivered at Milton Academy, May 26, 1932, on the Alumni War Memorial Foundation, in memory of the twenty-two alumni of the school who gave their lives in the World War, and to whom General Harbord pays particular tribute. Because its appeal is wider than the walls of any academy, the lecture has been published in book form under the auspices of the foundation as one of a series of works intended to interest thinkers.

J. K. G. Jr.

Simon & Schuster are publishing in America "Tschiffely's Ride," by A. F. Tschiffely, the English edition of which, titled "Southern Cross to Pole Star," was reviewed in these columns Feb. 4.

The New Generation

The Modern Theme, by José Ortega y Gasset. Translated from the Spanish by James Cleugh. New York: Norton. $2.

PROF. ORTEGA Y GASSET, of Madrid University, is one of those rare students who attempt to detach philosophy from its isolated logical sphere and bring it into lively contact with human affairs. His method may expose him to the charge which is constantly brought against William James and the Humanists—that they are not philosophic. But his position is not so much that he decries the validity of a speculative system as that he prefers to concentrate on something else—on those fruitful ideas which proceed from a study of philosophy and enter into the practice of life.

* * *

What, he is asking in this book, is the intellectual "vocation" of the rising generation? Will it perceive its true destiny, and consciously realize it, or miss its opportunity as some generations in the past have missed theirs? For each generation, he insists, is a distinct variety of the human race, an evolutionary compound of that which it inherits and that which it makes for itself from its own vital force. It has the twofold function of assimilating what is handed on to it as "consecrated truth," and of creating afresh under the promptings of its own spontaneity; its spirit depends upon the "equation established between these two ingredients." Having a "particular type of suitability" all its own, it will succeed in proportion as it recognizes and achieves its proper mission.

Boldly, then, he faces the issue for our own time. What is its 'vocation"? What is the essential "modern theme"? In seeking an answer he looks back on the intellectual attitudes which have governed the past, and he sees that they were controlled either by rationalism or relativism—that is to say, broadly speaking, by the supposition that absolute truth is ascertainable by man, and, on the other hand, that "the truth" does not exist. The latter, which is skepticism, falls back on the practice of living from day to day with Epicurean relish. The former tends to deny the value of mere living, as such. In the Middle Ages it sacrificed human life to the ideal of a future existence. In the nineteenth century it tended to sacrifice it to what the author calls "culture"—to the service of natural science, law, morality, art, with their abstract conception of truth, justice, liberty or beauty, ideals admirable in themselves, he says, but unreal, formal, ritualistic, when separated from the rejuvenating current of life.

When "culture" in this sense of the term is taken on trust, divorced from vital conviction, tending to degenerate into phrases and gestures, it retains reason only by annihilating life, just as relativism "keeps life but dissolves reason." The mission of the new age, the author asserts, is to put culture in its proper place, and demonstrate that "reason, art and ethics must enter the service of life." Thirty years ago, "the immense majority of European humanity were still living for the sake of culture. Science, art and justice were considered to be self-sufficient." The young no longer believe that these things exist in their own right. Hence the "impossible gulf separating the opinions of old and young as regards the art of the present day." "Art has been dislodged from its position in the 'serious' zone of life" and positively "becomes philistinism or not-art as soon as it is taken seriously." The new life, interested in the exercise of its own powers, "will give to its efforts the cheerful, hearty and even slightly waggish air that is peculiar to sport."

* * *

Thus ingeniously and suggestively the author accounts for the supposed violent conflict of views between the middle-aged of today and the young—the first being overserious in their estimation of reason, the second zestful in their attempt to give free rein to the spontaneity of life. He will readily carry us with him when he asserts the eagerness of the young to escape from the ready-made ideas foisted upon them by the past, or applauds the ideal of a life lived fully, zestfully, out of its own originative force. But when he identifies the latter with a sort of playful skepticism which mocks at the more tragic problems of mankind we are left dazed by the non sequitur. For having set out to renew culture by a stronger contact with life, he amazingly discerns the new life in a sort of "fin-de-siècle" ennui. This is a weak spot in his argument, but it does not involve its failure as a whole. He has indicated in this brilliant and penetrating study the defect of our culture, and suggested an attitude of mind which may correct and supersede it.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Amusements

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Arbor Day Honors Man Who Visioned Forestation Plan

Roosevelt Scheme Applies to Nation Morton's Hope for Nebraska

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 22 (AP)—The hope of a Nebraska pioneer whose birthday today was celebrated in many states as Arbor Day is about to be fulfilled.

President Roosevelt's reforestation program is the application on a nation wide scale of the plan Mr. J. Sterling Morton, a native of New York State, hoped would be carried out in Nebraska by the inauguration of this holiday 61 years ago.

This pioneer journalist, horticulturalist, and territorial statesman had in vision the transformation of the barren plains into a land of stately verdure. He saw in the consecration of Arbor Day as a day for tree planting, the ultimate fulfillment of a desire to provide for beauty, shelter and fuel in the frontier land.

Mr. Morton may not have visualized the rôle reforestation is to play in the economic affairs of the nation in the next century, but his home, now a state park here, and his writings reflect his great admiration for such a project.

On Jan. 4, 1872, Mr. Morton presented to the Nebraska Board of Agriculture, in session at Lincoln, a resolution which read: "Resolved, That Wednesday, the 10th day of April, be hereby especially set apart and consecrated for tree planting in the State of Nebraska, and that the State Board of Agriculture hereby name it Arbor Day."

Three months later Nebraska celebrated Arbor Day for the first time, planting more than 1,000,000 trees. The next year an equal number was planted, and in 1883 the Legislature made April 22—Mr. Morton's birthday—Arbor Day, and declared it a legal holiday.

Since then Arbor Day has spread beyond the boundaries of Nebraska and even those of this nation, but the day is not celebrated on the same date.

Under President Roosevelt's plan, thousands of acres are schoduled for reforestation. The last two winters have seen the felling of millions of trees to provide fuel in time of economic stress.

Recruiting of thousands of men to carry out the President's plans is under way.

Plymouth Hits Low In Car Price Race

Plymouth again makes the sparks fly in the six-cylinder car price race with the appearance today in dealers' windows of two new models. Officials of the Plymouth Corporation refer to the "standard" model as the "lowest priced, six-cylinder, four-door sedan on the market."

This car with a 108-inch wheelbase is said to be the lowest priced car ever sold with floating power. The other is a de luxe model with 112-inch wheelbase, the "biggest six in the low-priced field," the dealers aver. Both cars have the standard Plymouth 70-horsepower motor and the basic features, floating power, hydraulic brakes, safety-steel body and rigid-X frame.

They are also described as having "a tubular front axle, of the type used on racing cars, automatic manifold heat control which hastens the warming up of the engine, heat-resisting alloy valve seat inserts and special silcrome valves which make valve grinding necesssary only about every 30,000 miles, duplate non-glare safety plate glass windshields, a 15-gallon fuel tank, built-in radio antenna and many other advantages." Prices range from $445 to $485 on the small car and from $495 to $595 on the larger model at the factory.

Traveltalk

Holmes-Bryan

Mr. Burton Holmes and Mr. Julien Bryan joined last night at Symphony Hall in a "pictorial recital." Mr. Holmes spoke of "Russia as It Was," Mr. Bryan of "Russia as It Is."

Mr. Holmes's lecture was an interesting record of a trip through Tsarist Russia in 1901, with motion pictures of Nicholas II, Grand Duke Serge, Tolstoy and the life of the people generally in its violent contrasts of luxury for the few and misery for the many. There was special interest, too, in the journey from Moscow to Vladivostok (42 days) in 1901, and the return journey (10 days) in 1909 when the Trans-Siberian railway had been completed. Finally, the lecturer showed motion pictures taken by other hands of the days of the revolution, a valuable historical document. In closing, Mr. Holmes surprisingly abandoned his customary benevolent neutrality in matters political to warn the Soviets that America is not having any of their doctrines.

Even greater interest naturally attached to Mr. Bryan's illustrated story of conditions in Russia today. As a result of three recent visits, he was able to give a comprehensive account of the political, economic, religious and social aspects of Soviet administration. Mr. Bryan was at great pains to maintain an unprejudiced attitude. Thus while he did not attempt to conceal the fact that Soviet policy is definitely anti-religious he brought out also the fact that the authorities permit freedom of worship to those of the older generation who desire it; and while making it clear that the Five-Year Plan has been by no means an unqualified success, he gave credit to the Soviets for their social and educational work. One striking statement was that 10,000,000 Russian children go to summer camp every year. Referring to the bias shown by many American newspapers against the Soviets, Mr. Bryan mentioned Mr. W. H. Chamberlin of The Christian Science Monitor and Mr. Walter Duranty of the New York Times as Russian correspondents whose dispatches are fair and accurate. A large audience received the lecturers appreciatively. L. A. S.

Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Festeau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 Studio soloist.
6:30 Talk; announcements; sports.
6:45 Musicians' Relief Concert; orchestra.
7:15 NBC, Octavus Cohen drama.
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
10:15 NBC, "Gilbert and Sullivan Gems."
10:30 Advertising Federation of America program; talk; male quartet.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Craigavad, Irish tenor; organ.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Genia Zielinska, soprano.
5:45 NBC, Messner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Grace Donahue, contralto; piano.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBC, "Kaltenmeyer's Kindergarten."
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today: "The Gold Standard."
9:00 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, Zora Layman's Debonairs.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local and NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "Voice of the Piano."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, dance music.
7:30 CBS, "Financial Independence," Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS dance music.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
9:45 Local dance music.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute; talk.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Joe Haymes's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Lawrenceville "Prom" music.
12:00 CBS, Ted Florito's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, "Hawaiian Sketches," from Honolulu.
1:00-4:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores"; talk.
5:30 National Sojourners talk.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, "America's Grub Street."
6:15 CBS dance music.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:30 American Legion talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 "White Man's Joss"; sketch.
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 Talk, "Getting the News."
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15-11:00 Local and CBS popular programs.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Inverness Serenaders.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Bunny Rabbit Club.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Etchings in Music."
6:30 Touraine Ensemble.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 Aloha Hawaiians; time.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 Nimble Wits, Everett Smith.
1:45 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Mr. Ernest A. L. Hill.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 NBC, Goldman Band.
4:00 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
4:15 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Mason & Hamlin 110th Anniversary; Frederic Tillotson; orchestra.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, Brahms Series, with Gordon String Quartet.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Howard Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History: sketch, "McCormick's Reaper."
8:00 NBC, "Land Where the Good Songs Go"; Gladys Rice; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Musicians' Relief Concert: orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 Dorothy Robbins, soprano; piano.
11:30 NBC, Organ recital, Archer Gibson.
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians
1:15 Charles Little, violin; piano.
1:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
2:00 Greek musical program.
2:30 NBC, Marimba band.
2:45 NBC, Golden Blossom Revue.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Singing—the Wellspring of Music."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 Musicians' Relief Fund Concert; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Piano duo.
5:30 NBC, Garden Program, quartet; little symphony orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Dandies' Orchestra; soloists.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Lucille Potter; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, "Seth Parker's Neighbors."
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, Matinée of the Air.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Vladimir Horowitz, pianist.
5:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
5:30 Announcements; news.
6:00 Walter Smith's Band.
6:45 "Garden Aids."
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Lon Ross Romany Troupe.
7:45 CBS, Talk, Mr. Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 CBS, Concert Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel quartet.
10:30 Readings, with organ.
10:45 Studio period: news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1140kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—The Gondoliers.
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
12:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Church of the Air.
1:30 CBS, "Lazy Dan, Minstrel Man."
2:00 Durrell String Quartet.
2:30 Paul Murphy's Orchestra.
3:00 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
3:15 Powers Brothers, vocal trio.
3:30 Bill Bigler's Orchestra.
4:00 Organ recital.
4:30 Jimmie Russo's Orchestra.
5:00 CBS, Shakespeare Anniversary, with Rollo Peters, Jane Cowl and Otis Skinner; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "The Lawyer Looks at His Responsibilities," Mr. Newton D. Baker.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums" sketch, "Crossed Sabers."
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Local dance music.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Harry Robbins, baritone.
4:45 Manet String Trio.
5:00 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 Local dance program.
5:45 Linonel MacDuff, baritone.
6:00 Touraine Ensemble.
6:15 Band concert.
6:45 Orrin F. White, tenor.
7:00 Dedication of Hotel Touraine studios of Station WEDH; Beverly High School Band; speakers.
8:00 "Etchings in Music," with Frieda Rosenthal, soprano.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: play, "Will Shakespeare."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

12:15 p. m.—CBS, Library of Congress Music Festival, Adolph Busch String Quartet of Germany.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Events," Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, "Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."
2:30 p. m.—CBS, "England," the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, from London.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
2:45 p. m.—American news.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Miessner Electronic Piano.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

The program of the twenty-third pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra contained as novelty Igor Markevitch's "Rébus," an Imaginary Ballet for Orchestra. Since the last words of the titles of four of his six movements give in French the proverb, "Poverty is no vice," the work should perhaps have been named "Acrostic"; but let that pass. The important thing to note is that its author is probably the most vital of the young composers who have lately been introduced to us. We do not suggest that this composition is a masterpiece. Markevitch is even now only 20, and the work is more than a year old; few artists produce masterpieces at 19. But he does unquestionably possess an unusual talent. At present he is showing us his exercise book, in which he has employed the devices made ready for him by his predecessors. Let us not complain if as yet he has merely mastered his means, and has nothing of his own to say. If he has a message for us later, he will have no difficulty in convcying it. His Fugue in particular is masterly. The Parade with which the work closes is trivial, but has real humor in it.

We are glad to make the acquaintance, somewhat belatedly, of this work. Its American première, destined for Boston, was bestowed by Dr. Koussevitzky for some reason upon New York, on April 6. Probably exigencies of program-making prompted his decision. Certainly it would be unfortunate if he were to inaugurate a custom of delivering his novelties at second hand in the city which supports the orchestra.

With this program Dr. Koussevitzky completed the cycle of Sibelius's symphonies. This cycle was to have ended with the Eighth. Since the composer had failed to complete the Eighth, the series closed with the Seventh. In giving the seven symphonies of Sibelius in one season, Dr. Koussevitzky has performed a service not only to Sibelius but to the cause of music. The Boston conductor is the chief exponent in America of this composer, whose works he directs with sympathy and insight. The Seventh, which we find one of the most splendid of the series, had a superb interpretation and performance at the concert under review.

The concert closed with a fulgurant proclamation of the Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky. It is doubtful if the Koussevitzkyan performances of Tchaikovsky's symphonies with the Boston orchestra can be rivaled anywhere. Even the critics enjoy them. L. A. S.

Hutchinson-Price

Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Miss Harriette Price, contralto, whose names are not unfamiliar to Boston audiences, gave a joint recital last evening at the Copley-Plaza. In the presence of a large and friendly audience, each artist played or sang three groups of solos. Miss Price had as accompanist Mr. Reginald Boardman.

The pianist's easy fluency, her qualities of tone and style afforded evident pleasure to her hearers; they gave her cordial applause, to which she responded with several encores. A certain superficiality, however, is still to be noted in her playing; inattention to significant details of fast-moving music is one of its symptoms. More regrettable, since more easily remedied, is the fact that several of her pieces—particularly those of her Chopin group—seemed imperfectly remembered from Miss Hutchinson's student career.

A fine voice, a thoughtful interpretive style, a sense of mood and, to a somewhat lesser degree, of emotion, made Miss Price's performance a pleasing one. It is true that the dignity and the fervor of Handel's "Dank sei dir" carried with them a certain rigidity and an excess of force which impaired the beauty of her voice and resulted (both here and in other songs) in a slight sharpening of pitch; that the considerable agility displayed in Handel's "Furibondo il vento" might have been neater; that her pronunciation of German was not impeccable. Yet these faults did not conceal qualities above the average, nor prevent enjoyment of her well-sustained singing of Schubert's "Nacht und Träume," her lightly characterized "Vergebliches Standchen" of Brahms, her spirited and ecstatic way with Wolf's "Er ist's," or her careful and intelligent singing of Mr. Gebhard's songs, ("The Call," "The Fairy Mother's Lullaby," "Sea Longing.") S. S.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Theatrical attractions continuing next week include the Irish Players in repertory at the Hollis, with Lennox Robinson's "The Big House" for novelty Monday evening; "Of Thee I Sing" at the Shubert, and "Blossom Time" at the Majestic.

Monday evening, Mr. George M. Cohan will return for a supplementary week at the Colonial with his "Pigeons and People."

W. Somerset's Maugham's adaptation of Chiarelli's comedy, "The Mask and the Face," will be presented at the Colonial May 1.

Miss Katharine Cornell will appear at the Plymouth May 15, in "Alien Corn," by Sidney Howard.

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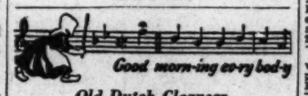

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Represents only the best old line stock
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clean as a breath of Spring
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"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

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APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 72 Gardner St., Ivanhoe Apartments—7 rooms, all modern improvements, rent $60; select neighborhood; adult American family. Sta. 2782.

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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel Commonwealth 2212.

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Furnished or unfurnished; refrigeration; corner Evansway and Tetlow Street in the Fenway; open view on every side; 1 minute from Huntington Avenue cars, 10 minutes from Boylston Street subway; a suburban home right in the city; breezy in summer, abundant heat and hot water in winter; a beautiful suite on 8th floor of 1 immense living room, large bedroom, dining room, kitchenette and bath; also front 1 room, bath and kitchenette suite; fine tenants; concessions for May. Tel. 6885 or 8546 Longwood.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
34A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

VERY low rentals to very select tenants in the most desirable location in Fenway Park: 1 and 2-room steam-heated apartments; dinette, kitchen, murphy bed, bath, free electric refrigeration, elevator and incinerators. Under personal supervision of resident superintendent. 231-235 AUDUBON ROAD COM. 9123

WEST MEDFORD, MASS.—Two small suites with all modern improvements, use of telephone and on bus line; good location. No. 30 Boston Avenue, Arlington 0064-J.

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ALLSTON, MASS.—Nicely furnished corner apt., 4 rooms; desirable location; 20 minutes from Park St.; references exchanged. Box N-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone STA. 1131.

BOSTON—At 477 Commonwealth Ave., easy walking distance to The Mother Church; quiet environment; exceptionally well furnished 3-room and kitchenette apartment to sublet until Fall; very large, well-ventilated rooms; a cool summer location. Appointment only. N-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone COM. 1661, COM. 3300.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen; electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings

NEW YORK CITY—For rent, Tudor City, one room furnished apartment, Phone evenings Mohawk 4-8360.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Two-room furnished apartment, bath and kitchenette in private home; adults. Tel. Som. 4703-J. 438 Broadway.

SUBLET June to September, 2-room kitchenette, Fenway, 10 minutes from The Mother Church. N-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

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NEW YORK CITY, 420 E. 67th St. (Apt. 20)—Wanted, single woman to share quiet and comfortable home at very low rent for considerable time; Christian Scientist preferred; write for appointment. GABRIELSON.

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COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

TWO ladies desire two rooms and board in country, commuting distance New York. Write Box F-3, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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ALTERING and remodeling dresses, also making. DEVEREAUX, 13 West St., Boston, Room 303. Tel. HAN. 7281.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 605 Lexington Ave. (52nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

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A FAMILY HEIRLOOM VIOLIN, approximately 200 years old, made in Mittenwald, Bavaria, Germany; once owned by Ole Bull. Box N-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CHOICE furniture from homes, very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th, New York City.

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DRY COLD FUR STORAGE—Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., G. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

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COUPLE to occupy small house on a large estate as caretakers and in charge of small tea room; man to work in the garden; in exchange for house rent and meals; 8 miles from Boston. N-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUPLE (Christian Scientist preferred), cooking, general housework; chauffeur, gardener, butler, handy man; near N. Y. C.; write experience, qualifications, wages desired. Box A-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY to learn real estate business and take charge of branch office desired by established real estate concern; references and bond required; experience unnecessary. Melrose 2991 (Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384
MRS. AMBER O. DOW

HOUSES TO LET

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Most liveable unfurnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, fireplace, garage; desirable location; lease. DEAN WILLETTS, Pelham National Bank Bldg.

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370,000—Tire, General, 17x7.50, mounted on Chrysler wheel.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT
Ken. 6700, Line 9

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Ready made or made to order
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BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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SALES and RENTALS
We are offering unusual opportunities to buy or rent attractive summer houses.
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INCORPORATED
40 Central St., Boston
23 Central St., Manchester
HUB 6772 Manchester 692-R

MERRYMOUNT, QUINCY, MASS.—Quick sale, $35 monthly covering all expenses, bungalow 6 rooms, fruit, garage; near beach. MRS. MABEL YOUNG, Granite 1166.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms, newly decorated, new hardwood floors; near church; Christian Scientists preferred. B. M. GOUDY, 230 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON—Newly renovated room overlooking church park, housekeeping; reasonable; private home, 195 Huntington Ave., top floor. Com. 2380.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in business woman's apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator service. Com. 4178.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—A sitting room and bedroom or single room with shower bath, large closet, overlooking Fenway. Tel. Com. 2696.

BROOKLINE, 1870 Beacon Street—Small hall room; reasonable rates; business girl. ASPinwall 4159.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive, homelike room, breakfast optional, business girl; convenient B. M. T. Church Ave., also Third Church. Buckminster 4-1874.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th)—Attractive rooms, running water, quiet, homelike surroundings; transient-permanent. University 4-5242 (Apt. 23).

N. Y. C., 48 W. 73rd—Large well furnished corner room, kitchenette, cross ventilation, quiet, refined, elevator, phone, $7. (Apt. 5-S).

N. Y. C., 79th (401 West End) 2-N—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, single, double, housekeeping, every convenience; very reasonable. FORS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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MAINE man, 37, well educated, refined, strong physique, alert mind; adaptable and trustworthy, varied experience both indoors and out; needs and earnestly seeks opportunity for usefulness. J-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER — Loving, conscientious service in motherless home, or person requiring care; will assume entire charge; Christian Scientists preferred. L-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED Swiss nursery governess, speaking English, French and German, would like position to take care of children or of one who needs loving care; good references. Box M-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOTHER with partly dependent family would appreciate accommodating or laundry work; graduate Farmer's Cooking School. Porter 2477-R, Cambridge, Mass.

N. Y. C.—Housework, experienced, colored, plain cooking; city, country; conscientious worker; permanent position; references. Edgecombe 4-1625.

WORKING housekeeper or general maid, experienced, references, Boston vicinity preferred. N-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, companion, governess, hostess; experienced in ocean and air travel. MRS. BENDIEN, 105 Hampton Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES

ATLANTIC, MASS.—5-room furnished home and garage for rent; near water. Phone Granite 5691-M.

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HELPFUL individual assistance given children during last term of school. French, English, Music. Tel. Asp. 6088. 66 ENGLEWOOD AVE., BROOKLINE, MASS.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., invites enrollments for afternoon and evening classes on the HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT and also of the NEW. Applications received by MR. LEISHMAN, 401 West 118th St., N. Y. C. University 4-6318 or 4-3510.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 228 Huntington Ave.—2-room apartment with sunny kitchen; opposite Christian Science church; also pleasant, comfortable, well-furnished rooms.

WANTED—FURNISHED

THREE or four rooms, kitchenette, in private house, suburbs, country, commuting distance New York. Write Box E-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

General Classified

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ANTIQUES

ORIGINAL Godey and Peterson's Fashion prints bought and sold by collector. Write to JOSEPHINE MacPHERSON, 1145 North Larrabee St., West Hollywood, Calif.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CASPIAN LAKE, VT.—Comfortably furnished, 4 bedrooms, wide veranda, fireplace, electricity, tennis, golf near by, $200 for season. WM. BOYNTON, Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass. Beacon 6460.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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OLD GOLD BOUGHT such as broken jewelry, dental gold, spectacles, etc.; goods held pending approval of offer. GARFIELD SMELTING COMPANY, 712 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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ROME—A luxurious 3-storey villa with beautiful garden; exempt from taxes; splendid position near Villa Borghese; 2 entrances, 35 rooms with 3 balconies and all modern requisites and appliances; 2 garages. Apply BECCARINI, Via Viminale 22, Rome.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOMS, BOARD, in fine old home, Chicago suburb, for visitors wishing to see Fair leisurely; use of car, membership card I. W. A. C. arranged. Box X-7, 333 North Michigan Avenue, S. 2900, Chicago.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—Owner will rent her summer cottage, fully furnished, 8 rooms, every convenience, garage, near ocean bathing, reasonable. N-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.—Twenty-five miles south of Boston; sea and country combined; golf; bungalow, 8 rooms, gas, electric, fireplace, two baths; two-car garage; area 30,000 feet; all or part of the season. J. P. KELLY, 8 Oakview Terrace, Boston, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

$225 MONTH—12 rooms, exquisite furnishings, exclusive district, servants' quarters, 3-car garage, swimming pool, flower garden, studio, billiard room, dining patio with fireplace; gardener and water included. W. J. SUMMERBELL, 2555 Aberdeen Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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GYMNASTICS

PARIS—MISS PLEDGE, 79 rue Denfert-Rocherau, 14ème; Swedish educational gymnastic, posture training, folk dancing, eurythmics, swimming.

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PARIS—Mme. Alavoine and daughter receive few paying guests, especially young lady students; French conversation, lessons, if desired. 12 bis, rue Raynouard. Tel.: Jasmin 15-62.

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ACTRESS (ENGLISH), 10 years' stage experience, 2 years' business experience in important executive position with well-known American firm, seeks opportunity to offer services where initiative, tact, executive ability, musical and dramatic ability, languages (French and German) can be utilised; good appearance, bright personality, adaptable, travelled, willing to go anywhere; highest credentials. Box M-2292, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London. W. C. 2.

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CREAM CRACKERS
also Butter, Margarine, Grocery
COAL and COKE
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Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
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Established 1871
Potsdamerstr. 139, near Potsdamerplatz
Excellent Cuisine *Quiet*

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Excellent Meat and Sausage
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RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLÄCHTEREI
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Entrance: Gr. Bleichen 16

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GROCERY
1 CASPARIS v. d. LAAG Overtoom 71
Handel in Koloniale Waren en Comestibles
Scheepsprovisie Leverancier van Verkade's Biskwie.
Established 1874 Telephone 81936

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Model 1933 "EDEGO" Geheel compleet
RIJWIELEN zijn geheel verchroomd en 3 jaar gegr. en kosten.
SLECHTS F46-
"EDEGO" RIJ WIEL FABRIEK, HAARLEM
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THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE
(Continued)

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English and American Groceries
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Torricelli
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Best Quality, Good Prices
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3 VIA CERRATANI

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Embroidery, Laces and Fancy Work Shop

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Finest Perfumes
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Everything for the Home

SCHELLER & CO.
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OIL, PACKING AND SHIP STORE DEALER

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Carpets Curtains Tapestries
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Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

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at
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Barnhusgatan 6. ö. g. Tel. 103655

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THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

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ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
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Newly decorated Propr. Gasser-Gruber

SWITZERLAND

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(Continued)

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MADAME LORY
Robes et Manteaux
Berne, 17 Monbijoustrasse

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MOUNTAIN RESORT
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Excellent schools, French and English, Sports
Family pension VILLA "MON CHEZ NOUS" receives 10 children from 7 to 17. Watchful and loving care in all matters.
Mesdames Masson et Jaquet

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Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
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Pianos Harmoniums
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Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

TRICOSA S.A.
11 PLACE DU MOLARD
Underwear of the Well-known "SWAN BRAND"
Speciality of Baby Garments, Stockings, Socks, Gloves. Knitting Wool.

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CONFISEUR-TRAITEUR
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Complete Trousseaux
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Knitting Wool, Cotton and Silk Pullovers and Underwear for the whole family. Babies' knitted garments.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
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Delivery to domicile.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
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ZIMMERMANN S.A.
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"AUX DOIGTS DE FEE"
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Racquets, Balls, Shoes, at
Schinz-Michel & Cie S.A.
RUE ST. MAURICE 10

SALON DE MODES
MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
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Beautiful Selections of Hats
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Best Quality SHOES
SCHUHHAUS SCHNEIDER & CO.
Goliatgasse 5 Established 1832

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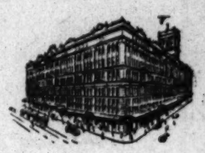
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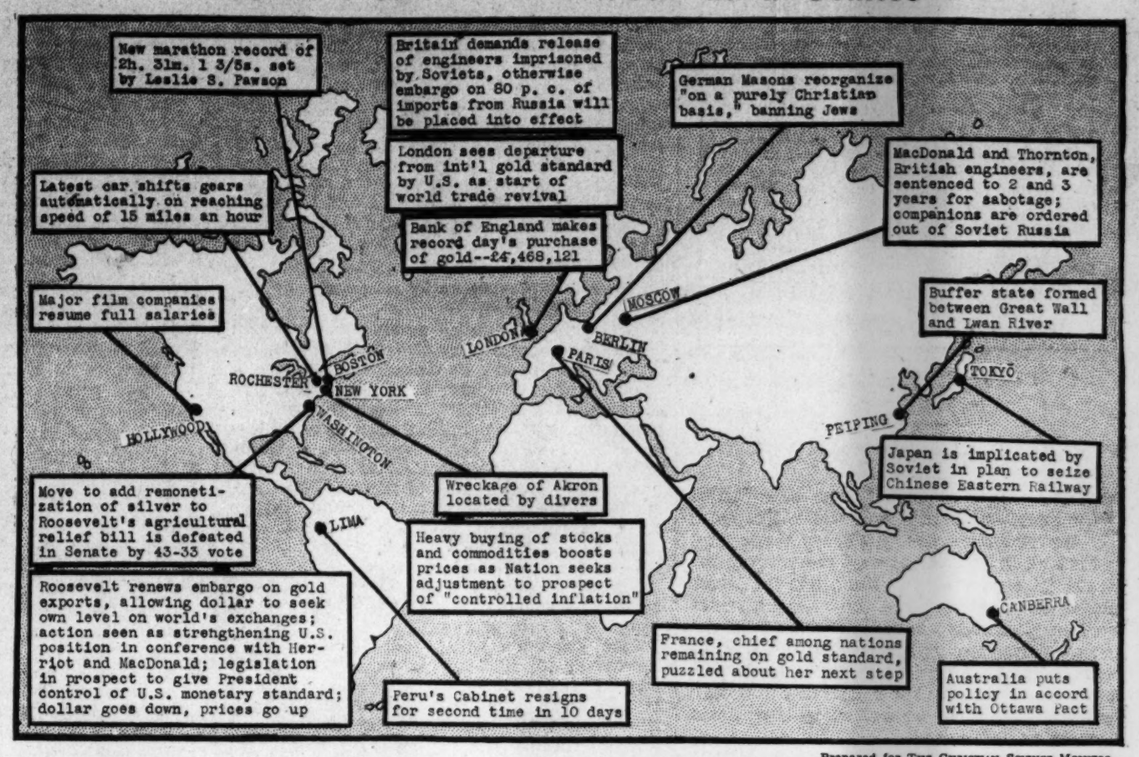
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PEIPING
HOLLYWOOD
WASHINGTON
Move to add remonetization of silver to Roosevelt's agricultural relief bill is defeated in Senate by 43-33 vote
Wreckage of Akron located by divers
LIMA
Heavy buying of stocks and commodities boosts prices as Nation seeks adjustment to prospect of "controlled inflation"
Japan is implicated by Soviet in plan to seize Chinese Eastern Railway
CANBERRA
Roosevelt renews embargo on gold exports, allowing dollar to seek own level on world's exchanges; action seen as strengthening U.S. position in conference with Herriot and MacDonald; legislation in prospect to give President control of U.S. monetary standard; dollar goes down, prices go up
France, chief among nations remaining on gold standard, puzzled about her next step
Peru's Cabinet resigns for second time in 10 days
Australia puts policy in accord with Ottawa Pact

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Passing Along a Kindness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

THE dining-room table leaned against the wall, its legs having been removed and tied in a bundle. The dishes were packed in barrels and the gas stove was disconnected. The family had been ready and waiting for the moving van since 9 o'clock and it was then almost noon. One by one, the children started to whimper—they were hungry.

There was a timid knock on the back door. To their surprise, there stood a neighbor, with whom they had only a casual acquaintance. She carried a large tray piled high with sandwiches, dishes of luscious-looking raspberries, and squares of chocolate cake.

Almost apologetically she said: "My husband builds houses and we live in them until they are sold. One year we moved four times. Our neighbors have always been very kind and thoughtful about inviting us to meals while we were in the bedlam of packing and moving, but seldom have we been able to repay that kindness because those neighbors seem to remain quite stationary. Consequently, I try to pass the kindness on to someone else who is moving."

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

North Carolina—boasts the largest yield per acre of peanuts.

George Washington—was the only President ever elected unanimously.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHEN truth is revealed, let custom give place; let no man prefer custom before reason and truth.—AUGUSTINE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Executor—In a purely legal sense, this word is applied to a person appointed by a testator to execute his will—that is, to carry out its provisions after the testator's decease. The word thus used is sounded preferably *eg-zek'-u-ter*.

When, however, the word designates one who executes something, as a purpose, duty, function, work, etc. (as in "Not so did Jesus, the new executor for God"), it is pronounced *ek'-se-ku-ter*, secondary stress on third syllable. (This has been confirmed by the publishers of Webster's.)

Transfer—As a verb, the second syllable is accented; as a noun, the first.

Ezekiel—Preferably four syllables.

"Blessed" (Matt. 25: 34)—Two syllables.

"Cursed" (Matt. 25: 41)—Two syllables.

"An hungred" (Matt. 25: 42, 44)—*An hung'-gerd.*

"Duty" (Eccl. 12: 13)—The word is in italics, indicating that it was not in the original, but was supplied by the translator to bring out his concept of the meaning.

"Malachi" (Mal. 1:1)—*Malachi* in Hebrew means "my messenger." In chapter 3, verse 1, we read, "Behold, I will send my messenger (Hebrew: *malachi*), and he shall prepare the way before me." It is generally agreed among scholars that "Malachi" is not a proper name, that the author of the prophecy was unknown, and that the book came to be called the book of "my messenger" *(Malachi)* for the sake of convenience.

"Fullers' soap" (Mal. 3:2)—The word translated "fuller" meant originally "one who treads," and later, "one who washes," from the fact that it was the custom to "tread" on the clothes when washing them. It seems that some preparation of lye was used in the process, and, afterward, the clothes were spread out in the sun to dry and bleach on the "fuller's field." (Is. 7:3 etc.). Jesus' garments at the time of the transfiguration are said to have been whiter than any fuller could have made them (Mark 9:3).

"They have corrupted themselves, their spot is not the spot of his children" (Deut. 32:5)—It is generally admitted that in this verse there are errors in the Hebrew text as we have it today, which reads literally, "He has dealt corruptly with him, not his sons, their blemish." Hence, the varied translations or guesses at the meaning.

The Revised Version has it: "They have dealt corruptly with him, they are not his children, it is their blemish"; Moffatt suggests "His sons have depraved themselves, to him they prove untrue"; The Septuagint or Greek Version renders it: "They have sinned not pleasing him; (they are) spotted children"; Driver reads it "Those not His sons have corrupted their faithfulness to Him"; The Oxford Companion Bible, holding that the verse involves a transposition, suggests: "A perverse and crooked generation hath corrupted itself: (to be) no sons of His is their blemish."

"Higgaion, Selah" (Psalms 9:16)—The exact meaning of these terms is doubtful. The Hebrew root of "Higgaion" means "to emit a deep murmuring sound," or "to growl or roar," and is used of a lion (Is. 31:4), a dove (Is. 38:14), and a mourner (Is. 16:7). "A 'forte' burst of joyous music" has been suggested as the sense implied by this clearly musical term.

"Selah," undoubtedly a liturgical term, very probably means "lift up," or "loud." The two words "Higgaion. Selah" are regarded as a notation to the singers of the psalm, reminding them: "Resounding Music! Up!" The words, of course, are not read as a part of the Scripture.

"The way of life is above to the wise" (Prov. 15:24)—The Hebrew word rendered "above" is literally "upward." Hence, "to the wise, the way of life (leads) upward." Compare the Revised Version; and Moffatt's, "The wise man's road winds upward into life."

"Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground" (John 8:6)—The words that follow in the Authorized Version, "as though he heard them not," are not found in the original Greek (indicated by the translator's italics). There are many traditions as to what Jesus wrote on the ground, but they are not upheld by early manuscript authority. A Venetian manuscript of the tenth century states that "he wrote on the ground the sins of each one of them." Jerome, translator of the Latin Vulgate, writing about 400 A. D., opines that Jesus wrote the sins of his accusers and also of all mortals (see Tischendorf: "Novum Testamentum Graece" p. 833). If Jerome had manuscript authority for this statement, we no longer possess it.

Brevities

Humorist: A London hatter claims to have made the largest hat in the world for a customer. We shall be very surprised if we do not find ourselves standing behind it at the next football match we go to watch.

Punch: The fact that an actress has been summoned for keeping a Pekinese without a license suggests that these animals are now classified as dogs.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I was sitting in the doorway trying to decide what to do—
"I might go over to see ol' Togo, I said to myself—
"Or I might just sit here and wait for him to come to see me"—
But the wind suddenly blew the door shut with a BANG! and bounced me out onto the porch!
"That settles it," I said to myself—"I'll go over to see ol' Togo."

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Rhizostoma

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who have been to the beach will readily recognize this jellyfish, especially those who have been interested enough in these sea animals as a class to watch them passing by a dock in clear water or who have observed phosphorescent lights appearing on the water at night due to firefly-like qualities of the "umbrella" tops.

Rhizostomas differ from other jelly-fishes by the absence of a mouth, and no fringes appear on the eight cartilaginous arms below the umbrella. They are found along the coast in nearly all waters of the north Atlantic and Pacific.

"I found a small patch of flowers this week which I have never seen before," writes Miss W. L. of Dinwiddie, Va. "The leaves are large and fuzzy, divided into three large sections. The flowers are a blue-white with from six to nine petals. Can you tell me what they are? I am inclosing a few pressed ones."

Hepatica or liverwort. You found the variety with three-lobed leaves, generally believed to be scarce in the South below Pennsylvania. The "petals" are not true petals at all. Nearly everyone is fooled by them. They are sepals which are petal-like and easily mistaken, especially since directly underneath are three tiny leaves which resemble a calyx.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Little George whose father was elected as mayor when he was seven years of age was ambi-dexterous, having good use of both hands. Being a good pupil and always punctual, his teacher said he was a great help to him

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

In Lighter Vein

Tact

A customer sat down to a table in a smart restaurant and tied his napkin around his neck. The manager called a boy and said to him: "Try to make him understand as tactfully as possible that that's not done."

Boy (seriously to customer): "Shave or hair cut, sir?"—*Congregationalist.*

Just Five Dollars

"Bingo brags that he always carries with him 'between $95 and $100.'"

"Yes; what he means is $5—that's 'between $95 and $100,' isn't it?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Washington Week-End

FOR comparable portent these days can be matched only with war times. Not since the Armistice and the Peace Conference of 1919, when the nations were rearranging the territorial aspect of our world, has its future hinged so on a week-end. And the conversations in Washington between the heads of the earth's three most powerful countries may be regarded as an armistice to end a trade war, leaving detailed rearrangements of the world's economic aspect to be settled by the World Economic Conference.

For it must be recognized that the world has been at war commercially for many months. This has not been the usual trade rivalry in which the nationals of various countries are habitually engaged. It has been a conflict between governments, a battle in which destructive economic weapons have been wielded with ferocity and abandon. Tariffs, quotas, quarantine restrictions, export subsidies, embargoes and competitive depreciation of currencies have been employed on a scale never witnessed before. It has been an economic world war.

This struggle has been both a cause and—in its intensity—a result of the depression. New, war-made nations, seeking economic as well as political self-determination, sought behind tariff walls to build up complete industrial organizations within their own borders. Older countries—old enough to know better—became obsessed with the belief that they profited only by that side of an international exchange of goods in which they were the sellers, and raised higher and higher obstacles to buying. The tremendous destruction of wealth in the World War and the amazing effort to regain—in the form of reparations and war debts—wealth that had been blown to bits, threw the world's commerce still further out of balance.

Then the nations began to feel the pressure of other economic maladjustments such as the failure to distribute buying power as fast as production increased. Domestic markets dried up and the need for foreign markets became more pressing. Governments began not merely to protect their own producers from outside competition, but to subsidize them for competition outside.

More than thirty nations dropped off the gold standard. While sometimes necessitated by internal conditions—as the United States' action this week is believed to have been—abandonment of gold also depreciated the currency of the particular country involved as measured in other currencies. This meant that the goods it had to sell were also cheapened as measured in other currencies. Thus it gained a relative advantage in world markets—unless other nations in turn pushed the depreciation of their own money to even lower depths.

This sort of warfare, while it should not be considered the chief cause of present troubles, has accentuated them. It has multiplied the hazards of all business by making uncertainty the only thing buyers and sellers could count on. And it has helped to reduce international trade to less than half its 1929 value. The decline has been from nearly $60,000,000,000 to less than $25,000,000,000.

Now plenipotentiaries of twelve nations, headed by Mr. MacDonald, M. Herriot and President Roosevelt, are gathering in Washington to seek the broad bases of an armistice which will end this struggle and lay the foundations for a restoration of economic stability. Bitterness and shortsightedness evolved a peace at Versailles which has proved anything but stable. If the economic peacemakers are to achieve a durable settlement the negotiators at Washington must first stop the war. Then the peoples of all the nations will have an opportunity to lay aside bitterness and farsightedly seek at London a definitive peace, in which each country will find its own good in contributing to the common welfare.

Saga of Eric the Red

THE verdict of the World Court, which has settled a difference of opinion between Denmark and Norway by placing Greenland definitely under Danish sovereignty, may also call to thought an early advertiser. The Norwegian Eric the Red, as related in his saga, discovered the island about 985. He may conceivably have been looking for it, staring westward from his dragon-headed ship for possible sight of the land which the Norwegian seaman Gunnbjorn had distantly seen earlier in the century.

Circumstances and an impetuous indifference to the value of the lives of others than himself had outlawed Eric from Norway to Iceland, where he had presently behaved as before and again been outlawed. He went west and found an island, where he spent some years exploring and could therefore not have escaped acquaintance with its preponderance of ice and snow, though he found it habitable on the coast.

He came back from exile with the idea of founding a colony, and named his island Greenland to attract colonists. The advertisement was successful in that colonists were attracted; but it apparently did not long continue to "sell the goods." One may believe that report got back to Iceland and Norway that Greenland was not so green as the name suggested. Iceland, where American donors have recently set up a statue of his son Leif, remained the outpost of Scandinavian civilization.

For some centuries the new colony maintained itself; but communication with Norway lapsed. In the early eighteenth century Hans Egede, inspired by study of ancient chronicles, went there to convert the descendants of those early Northmen to Christianity, and found no such descendants left. The world at large might have forgotten the place had not Bishop Heber set so many voices singing

> From Greenland's icy mountains,
> From India's coral strand.

There has been much making of history in Scandinavia since Eric the Red piloted his dragon-headed ship westward and founded a colony whose complete disappearance is one of the world's mysteries. There is now a small population on the habitable coast of an otherwise uninhabitable land about one-quarter as large as the United States. Hunters, fishermen, and explorers come and go. There is the possibility that somewhere in Greenland may be the station of an air route connecting Europe and America. There are exports of fish, blubber, furs, and shark liver amounting in a prosperous year to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, which Eric the Red would have considered an astonishing sum of money.

History making, with Sweden, Denmark and Norway as the makers, had placed Greenland under Danish jurisdiction, with some objection in Norway that the island didn't belong there. The World Court has settled the question, and Norway accepts the verdict with reasonable good-nature. One likes to think that Eric the Red, mellowed and matured by time, would regard the verdict and its acceptance as a good thing.

Their Gifts America's Gain

THE scene is humble, the equipment meager, the results yet to be achieved. But the idealism is lofty, the opportunity abundant and the promise inspiring. So in East Boston, adjunct of America's Athens, but where Greek meets Greek no oftener than Italians meet one another, a handful of tools symbolizes an effort to preserve among adopted Americans the heritage of the Renaissance.

The undertaking has attracted considerable attention to the two neighborhood centers where it has its roots. At these centers workers are educating Italian Americans in appreciation of the arts and crafts of their mother country by encouraging participation in Renaissance wood carving, clay modeling, sculpture, and painting. Biweekly meetings on Italian literature and other subjects are planned, with the prospect of their being held in a room furnished in the Renaissance manner with furniture made by the wood-carving group.

The enterprise is interesting not only for what it may do but for the light it throws on the mental attitude of America's foreign-born and foreign-parented population. Miss Livia Tonon, who is responsible for the program in East Boston, has pointed out that many persons among whom she works seem rather ashamed of their native culture, feeling it to be synonymous with backwardness.

This attitude is, of course, the product of an ignorance generally exploited by nationalistic education, which aims, rather blindly at times, to make patriots first and intelligent citizens afterward. The New World can better serve itself by preserving on its shores all that is high-minded and truly cultural of the Old World. And if, as is intended in the East Boston venture, Americanization is carried along with the work of sustaining older cultures, sound objections to plans like Miss Tonon's will be hard to find.

Indeed, such efforts might well be extended. And not only for the sake of broadening a nation's culture, nor merely to inculcate immigrant populations with self-respect. Above these gains would be the gain to the United States in the form of deepened gratitude and affection for that hospitality which can sympathize with and even share the ideals of others. Many a seething hatred has been kept alive in Europe by the cultural suppression of racial minorities where many a heart-deep loyalty might have been implanted by more generous practices.

Every country needs good citizens. Can it make them more easily, more certainly, by coercion, by the propaganda of hate, fear or shame, or by education that recognizes the rights, the virtues and the ideals of all mankind?

Rationalize the Screen?

MR. SAMUEL GOLDWYN, of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, has recently made a suggestion that is of great interest to all cinema-goers. In London Mr. Goldwyn stated that in his opinion America should restrict itself to making seventy films a year, while Britain should be satisfied with twenty. This plan would have the immediate and desirable effect of reducing the number of bad films, but Mr. Goldwyn claimed more for it than that. He thought that it would lead to an increase in the number of good ones, on the logical ground that reduction in quantity means increase in quality.

Is Mr. Goldwyn's logic sound? It is a debatable point. He can bring up many arguments to support his contention. A great deal of the best artistic work has been done slowly. Ready writing, says Carlyle, makes hard reading. Virgil used to be content with composing ten lines a day. Keats's line "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," which looks like a spontaneous inspiration, was the result of long consideration and experiment. "I have done a good day's work," said one of the most famous of English nineteenth century writers to a friend. "What have you done?" came the query. "This morning I put a comma into my new poem." "And in the afternoon?" "I took it out again."

But there are equally convincing examples on the other side, showing that the very best work can be done posthaste. Shakespeare never "blotted a line," Thackeray was always on the top of his form when writing with a messenger at his elbow waiting to take the manuscript to the press, and Dickens would keep three novels going at once. Whether work is done rapidly or slowly is a matter of sheer personal taste.

One reluctantly concludes that Mr. Goldwyn has not yet found the recipe for ideal pictures. Slowing down a director's pace, if he is a mediocre director, will not lead him to produce good pictures. If Edgar Wallace had restricted himself to writing one short story a year, it is unlikely that it would have been of the quality of Rudyard Kipling's. As a producer of long and wide experience, Mr. Goldwyn would doubtless agree that the way to obtain good movies is to have them made by able directors.

Books in Dixie

FOR anyone who has seen some of the fine libraries in the southern United States, both private collections in plantation mansions and public libraries in some of the thriving cities, it may come as a surprise to know that Dixie is short of books. Yet the American Library Association learned through a survey that two-thirds of the inhabitants of thirteen southern states have no local public library service of any kind. At the request of the Southeastern Library Association, an effort has been undertaken to provide such facilities.

The essential facts about the situation have been published under the title, "Books for the South," which survey the American Library Association is issuing, and a library conference of southern leaders was called recently at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Representatives of religious, civic, educational, cultural and social service groups attended. The conference adopted a series of conclusions and recommendations. Their major conclusion was that in spite of current difficulties, Dixie could afford books—in fact, that it couldn't afford not to afford them! It recommended state-wide systems of public library service and urged concerted action to revise the states' fiscal policies so that funds may be made available for the purpose.

The conference reached this conclusion:

> Free public library service is an indispensable part of a well-rounded program of community life. It strengthens and extends appreciation of the cultural and spiritual values of life; it diffuses information and ideas necessary to the present welfare and future advancement of the community; it offers to every citizen the means of self-education throughout life. Inasmuch as so many governmental units in every southern state are apparently unable at present to support public library service, it is reasonable to look to each state to organize, administer, and support a state-wide system of public library service.

The South's courageous insistence on maintaining and strengthening cultural and spiritual values in the midst of the economic crisis and at a time when numerous motion pictures and many of the radio programs are doing so much to lower standards is an example to the rest of the country. Nothing has yet been invented which quite takes the place of a good book.

Short Cuts to Shortcake

THE technocratical shortcake is ready for the berries. Operating under the sponsorship of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service, a home demonstration group has put the shortcake through an intensive course of economies. Ordinary conditions were supplanted by the latest approved methods and the result was a saving of twelve minutes of time, 500 feet of travel and 757 motions. Three squads of women, each with a captain, checked up every minute, move and motion in the evolution of the shortcake from the raw material to the finished product and the "figgers" were double-checked by a home-management agent and a home-demonstration specialist.

Extension service workers who are able to trot along the ingredients of a shortcake at so fast a pace have got the shortcake issue reduced to two dips, a couple of shakes and a hot oven. One woman claims the saving of just sixty hours of time, twenty-five miles of walking and 227,000 motions a year through the application of the few kitchen economies which mark the gap between the go-as-you-please shortcake of the old school and the free-wheeling affair that today alights on the dinner table with a minimum of effort and a maximum of speed.

Every false and unnecessary motion has been eliminated in this technocratical shortcake. Every unnecessary inch of space between the pantry, the refrigerator and the cooking unit has been removed. It's zip, bang, the shortcake is here. Of course, if a housewife wants to parade all over the house for the ingredients of her biscuit mixture and thereby make 2,270,000 excess motions in the course of a decade it's nobody's business, and when the luscious berries have been properly and sufficiently added—well, there's no particular necessity for carrying the subject any further.

Editorial Notes

The casual reader, learning that the United States Government will close its fiscal year with a deficit in excess of $1,000,000,000, is inclined to assume that the recently widely heralded retrenchments were not so sweeping as he had been led to believe. It requires but a moment of reflection, however, to realize that most of these cuts do not become operative until the dawn of the new fiscal year, on July 1, and that even the keenest leaders who have been tackling the nation's financial problems have been unable to devise ways and means for making economy legislation retroactive.

With most of America's principal banks about back to normal, it seems only natural to turn on the radio and listen to a waltz ballad composed by Secretary of the Treasury Woodin entitled, "Spring Is In My Heart Again."

The seed supply houses predict the heaviest spring plantings yet, so far as backyard gardens are concerned, with a strong trend in favor of fewer flowers for the parlor and more cauliflowers for the dining room.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

THE advent of Hitlerism in Germany, its methods and ideas, have set Britons wondering what their own political and social aims may be. Hitlerism they do not like; the reason why, they cannot quite tell. So they are wondering what the "revolution" in Germany may mean.

Neither the "Utilitarian" doctrine of "the greatest good of the greatest number," nor the economics of the "Manchester School" are felt to fit the present case. "Freedom" is obviously no panacea for social ills, for not even unemployment can be dealt with according to the law of supply and demand. Yet State Socialism of the Fascist or Hitlerite sort is repugnant to the British character. Can anything be wrong with the social system?

The principles of the "Manchester School," which extolled "freedom" as a panacea and, in its name, treated human labor as a mere commodity to be bought and sold for whatever price it would fetch under the law of supply and demand, furnished Karl Marx with many of his arguments against capitalism. These arguments culminated in the cry that the workers of all lands must unite to oust the "have's" and to set up a universal dictatorship of the proletariat, or "have not's."

For some years we have seen an ostensible "dictatorship of the proletariat" at work in Soviet Russia and, as an inverted counterpart to it, the dictatorship of a "Corporate Fascist State" in Italy. German Hitlerism, which calls itself "National Socialist," may also end by establishing a "Corporative State," based on the conscription and militarization of labor. The Fascist, Hitlerite and Soviet systems have one ruling idea in common—all power to the supreme State, which mystically embodies the nation, and is the source of all individual rights!

* * *

This idea is at once a political and a social challenge to the representative democratic idea that still prevails in Great Britain, France, the United States and some other countries. If the challenge be not met, with constructive thought as the inspirer of deliberate action, the days of democracy may be numbered.

In my youth I knew Friedrich Engels, the friend and collaborator of Karl Marx. From him I learned how much thought had gone to the writing of their work "Capital," and how shrewd was the criticism of the capitalist system which they had embodied in their famous "Communist Manifesto" of 1848. Trotzky has since claimed—and I agree with him—that the Communist Manifesto contains the whole of Marx. Once a year, at least, I reread my copy of the Manifesto, which Laura Lafargue, a daughter of Karl Marx, gave me in 1894; and I often advise British public men to do likewise.

"It is well to learn from the enemy." If "the enemy" is Communism, or Fascism, or Hitlerism, or any form of social or political constraint that denies the postulates of democratic freedom, it may be wise to find out where its strength lies. If peace, social and international, is the goal, and if we do not accept Marx's dictum that strife between nations will only cease when the victorious proletariat shall have won the "class struggle," and shall have put an end to the exploitation of man by man, we have to seek a better way of insuring peace.

In this quest Aristotle is not a bad guide. He thought slave labor essential to the economic maintenance of a civilized and cultured community; and he could imagine no worse fate for such a community than that its economic slaves should become its political masters. But, in more than one significant passage of his "Economics," he recognized that, if machines could do the work of human slaves, the terms of the problem would be altered.

* * *

Much reflection upon the position in democratic industrial countries has led me to believe that their only sure defense against "the enemy" would be to find a means of bestowing economic citizenship upon the large majority of their political citizens who are economically unfree. Without calling this unfreedom "wage slavery," as Marx did, we may recognize the danger to our social structures that is involved in the fact that so many political citizens, whom universal suffrage has enfranchised, have little or nothing to lose. In the English Conservative phrase, they have "no stake in the country," and cannot therefore be looked upon, unconditionally, as elements of social or political stability.

The advance of mechanical production, and particularly the methods of mass production, have not only increased the dependence of wage-earning political citizens upon machinery, but have tended to throw more and more of them out of employment. Things have reached a point at which it is urgent to inquire what the object of civilization really is. Is it to build bigger and better machines, or is it to improve the quality of human life? I think the latter. If so, the further question arises whether civilized humanity is to control or to be controlled by its machines. The answer ought to be obvious. Civilized mankind must make slaves of its machines. But how?

* * *

State Socialism, Bolshevism, Fascism and, presently, Hitlerism, will reply: "Through the supreme State." In free, democratic communities, founded upon the doctrines of individual initiative and responsibility, the reply should, I think, be: "By defining the functions and limiting the remuneration of capital." Capital is a social product, with indispensable functions to discharge. Under present conditions it is a necessary agency of production and, as such, is entitled to a fair rent for its services. But if it becomes the monopoly of a few, if it behaves as an autocrat, if it be used to build bigger and better machines for unlimited private gain by labor-saving—that is to say, life-destroying—devices, it will end by undermining the very foundations of democratic social structures.

Much earnest thought has been given to this great matter in the United States, in New Zealand, in Great Britain and elsewhere. The whole subject bristles with difficulties. Yet to me it seems to resolve itself into two main problems: How to secure, for the largest possible number of producers, by hand or thought, adequate remuneration for their labor; and how to train these producing citizens and their children in the proper use of the leisure which the enslavement of machinery must increasingly entail?

Some knowledge of what has been done in New Zealand, and experience of several industrial concerns in England, lead me to think that the soundest method of securing adequate remuneration for the largest number of producers is to limit the rent of capital to its debenture price (*plus*, perhaps, an additional percentage to cover the risk of loss), and to associate all wage and salary earners, or their representatives, in the control and management of businesses.

* * *

This can be done either by the issue, to employees, gratis, of labor shares alongside of investors' capital shares, as under the New Zealand system—the labor shares carrying the right of proportionate representation on the board of directors—or by giving wage and salary earners a direct voice in the management, as has been done in one or two English enterprises. By the New Zealand system, the remuneration of capital shares is limited, while the remuneration of labor shares is unlimited, on the theory that human labor and the quality of human life ought ethically to take precedence over the remuneration of capital. Psychologically, the effect is to make the men and women engaged in actual production real partners in their concern; to let them know what is being done, and why; to endow them with individual responsibility and, at the same time, with economic citizenship.

In several cases which I could cite, inches have been added to the moral stature of wage earners by this method. But even were it widely adopted it would not, in itself, solve the problem of industrial saturation, and therefore of leisure, which the growing use of machinery must insistently raise. Of this problem the present crisis of unemployment gives only a foretaste. Hitherto, education and training have gone to fit human beings for work. In future they may have to fit them for creative, ennobling and unselfish play. By "play," I mean healthy forms of mental and physical activity, of which the object is not material gain—the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, of art for the expression of beauty, of science for the conquest of truth, of skill in craftsmanship, and of bodily fitness to increase the joy of living.

Unless my estimate of human nature is wrong, these things cannot be done by command in a superdisciplined state without some loss of individual human worth. If they could be done by the voluntary coördination of effort, under the stimulus of high ideals in truly democratic communities, this loss might be avoided. Which method shall it be? Before very long, I fancy, democratic civilization will have to make its choice.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Beer Legislation

THE federal and state constitutions forbid the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors. Congress has attempted to nullify these provisions by permitting the manufacture, sale and transportation of beer having an alcoholic content of 3.2 per cent on the pretense that this liquor is not intoxicating. When sold and drunk during saloon days beer carrying approximately that percentage of alcohol was intoxicating. . . . To be intoxicating a beverage does not have to be of sufficient potency to cause a man to become maudlin or helplessly drunk. It only need contain enough alcohol to upset the balance of the . . . centers which control movement of muscles and mind.

It follows that any act of Congress or state legislatures that permits any beverage that is intoxicating to be sold is a nullification of the Constitution. Nebraska appears to be headed that way. A number of reasons have been presented for its passage. That which is bottomed on the claim that it will produce needed revenues may be dismissed with the statement that if that is the end desired we might as well repeal laws against gambling, horse race betting, prostitution and sale of narcotics. . . .

The agitation for the sale of beer in advance of repeal of prohibition is largely due to the greed of the brewers, notorious in saloon days. They cannot wait, as the drys had to do, for the operation of the orderly processes of the law, which are necessary to be invoked to secure repeal. The most astonishing feature of this beer legislation is that it proposes to allow sales to be made by grocery stores, drug stores, restaurants, hotels and clubs, incorporated and unincorporated. In the old days the law required the twenty-five saloons operating in Lincoln to pay $2500 a year and to close at 7 p. m. The one strong argument for beer legislation in Nebraska is that if it is not enacted intolerable conditions will be created through the fact that three adjoining states have enacted similar laws. It is to be doubted whether those conditions will be any worse than conditions that will be created by the bill now before the Legislature.—*Lincoln* (Neb.) *State Journal.*

Beer and Automobiles

THIS year's record for automobile fatalities in Massachusetts is not encouraging. The total up to Friday of last week was 247 deaths, compared to 235 in the corresponding period of 1932. The increase is even more significant when it is recalled that registration and gasoline consumption figures are substantially below those of last year. In other words, a smaller number of cars on the road are killing a larger number of people, and this despite all the progress made in recent years in improving highways, eliminating danger points, and installing elaborate safety devices. More and more it becomes clear that automobiles, roads or weather rarely cause accidents. It is the person at the wheel who is almost always completely and exclusively to blame.

Now, to add to his chances of driving carelessly and indifferently, comes the legal sale of beer. To assume that few persons will operate a car after they have consumed this "nonintoxicating beverage" is, of course, expecting too much of human nature. On the contrary, many people will drive after drinking, and the dangers of the road will be increased to the extent that they think the public at large will tolerate indiscretions on their part. It is, therefore, important that police, judges, and juries should make them understand that nothing short of the most cautious driving will be endured.

If we begin by "making allowances" for beer drinkers, we shall probably see our weekly death list steadily mounting. To forestall such a tragedy, it should be generally understood that in the event of an accident the drinking of beer will be considered as serious evidence against a motorist.—*Boston Herald.*

Shaw as Prophet

BERNARD SHAW'S speech in New York under the auspices of the American Academy of Political Science doubtless will be published in pamphlet form. It should be. The Associated Press report did little more than pick out a few quips and flashes of humor.

An almost forgotten American prophet of social justice, Henry George, inspired Bernard Shaw's public appearance in New York. He told the audience last Tuesday night how he had become first interested in political science by hearing Henry George in London more than thirty years ago. With a desire to acknowledge this indebtedness to an American for having been led to study the science of government, Shaw had taken the opportunity to pay this tribute to a great man.

So much of Bernard Shaw's address reflected prophetic vision, it must surely have impressed the many listeners who heard it broadcast into American homes as well as the great audience in New York. Shaw's appeal to the American people to be true to themselves, to have faith in following the American way toward better social conditions, rather than to be misled down some of the present byways of international politics, may have puzzled some listeners. Seeing farther ahead than most of the people around him, it is one of the penalties of the prophet to be misunderstood. It should require no gift of prophecy to see that Bernard Shaw's New York address will be better appreciated in later years.—*Ottawa* (Ont.) *Evening Citizen.*